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The "Veteran of the Seventh" who writes to the New York "Sun" about cooking in the Army seems to know more about cooking than he does about the Army. The law now provides one cook for each Army band and two cooks for each troop, battery and company, so his recommendation that cooks should be employed for the Army comes rather late in the day.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav., having reached the age of 64 years, has been placed on the retired list. Col. Wagner is a native of Germany, and entered the Army in April, 1856, as a private. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 11th Inf. in February, 1863, and rose to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Cav., which grade he reached in July, 1898.

Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, now on inspection duty at Baltimore, has been ordered to proceed to Manila, and there join the troops in the field as Field Ordnance Officer. Lieut. Fuller will be expected to keep the Department advised as to the condition of ordnance material and quantity of ammunition on hand with the troops, and make any recommendations he may consider necessary.

Reports lately received from Lieut. H. P. Norton, U. S. N., on duty with the Albany at Elswick, are to the effect that but little delay will be entailed from the recent disastrous fire at the Armstrong Works there, and it is believed that the ship will be ready for her builder's trials in the course of the next few weeks. The changes and modifications recommended by the representatives of the United States on duty at the works have been, in the main, carried out, and it is believed they will result in much improvement in the ship.

A grim sarcasm upon the Peace Conference is found in the quarrel which has broken out at The Hague between the President of the Turkish delegation and a member of the party of Young Turks. The delivery of a challenge by the secretary of the Turkish Legation was accompanied with lavish abuse of the challenged. We would respectfully call the attention of the Conference to the fact that this little incident reveals the bacillus of war. They will never get rid of international strife until they have learned how to destroy it.

Judge Advocate Gen. Lemly decided two weeks ago that under the personnel act but nine officers of the Navy were entitled to be retired of the large list of candidates whose names have already appeared in the Journal. Those who will be retired are: Commanders, H. S. Ross, J. L. Hannum; Lieutenant Commanders, W. H. Driggs, J. H. Moore, H. O. Rittenhouse, R. G. Peck, H. F. Fichbohn, G. C. Hannus and H. H. Barroll, all of whom will retire with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Notifications were sent to them this week.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the well-known English gunmakers, have filed two suits against United States Naval Ordnance officers for an aggregate of \$30,000 damages for an alleged infringement of patent on trunnion bearings for heavy guns. Adml. Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department; Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, superintendent of the gun shops at the Navy Yard, are named as defendants.

The U. S. steam transport Abarenda has left Valparaiso for her destination, Pago-Pago, Samoa, and will remain some time at the latter place for the purpose of discharging her cargo of lumber, coal and other stores intended for the new station secured by the U. S. Government for naval purposes. It is believed to be the intention of the Department to send the Abarenda to San Francisco for the necessary refit after her long voyage from New York, and it has not been definitely decided whether the ship will remain in commission after her arrival or not.

The French Consul at Manila, M. G. Berard, in a report to his government, speaks in a laudatory way of the Americans' efforts to improve the conditions of the islanders. If they realize half of their plans for amelioration, he says, the Philippines will enjoy a prosperity that will favorably compare with that of any other nation. The Frenchman confesses to surprise at the way the Americans began to study the country and its resources, and the rich returns that would come out of the application of American capital and methods to the development of the country.

The 185th death has been assessed for by the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and this calls to mind the interesting fact that the number of members on the roll on July 1 was 837, or an increase of six since the issue of the last annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer. The value of one assessment is at the present time \$3.684.70, an increase of \$421.20 over the amount at date of last assessment notice. The affairs of this association are in a most flattering condition at present, and there seems no doubt as to its future success and its

usefulness. The amount paid to beneficiaries to date has been \$622,584.47.

The War Department this week received advices from Gen. Otis relative to the negotiations proceeding at Luzon between the Spanish commissioners and Aguinaldo looking to the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. The report indicates that there is for the first time a fair prospect that these unfortunates will be set free; if not all of them, then certainly a large number of prisoners who are not able to render any service to their captors and whose custody is embarrassing to them. It is not known whether or not the captives of the Yorktown's crew are to be included in the release, but it is feared that owing to their different status they will be held by the insurgents.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal, from San Francisco, Cal., June 27, says: "Maj. Charles Morton, 4th U. S. Cav., with headquarters, band and Troops B and M, 4th Cavalry, sailed on the Valencia June 29 from San Francisco for Manila. Troops H and D are en route from the Yellowstone Park, and were expected to arrive at San Francisco, Cal., June 28, but will delay there a few days before sailing, to equip for the tropics. Lieut. Col. Wagner is on a board purchasing horses, but is expected to return in September. Maj. Angus has not arrived as yet, and will probably sail with H and D troops. Horses go on the Cavemaugh and Wyfield."

The best wishes of the Army and the Navy go with Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, on his retirement from the active work of the ministry. By his "Man Without a Country," and his zealous labors in many departments of patriotic effort, he has won the respect and gratitude of those who believe in having a country, and in sacrificing all for its defence. We regard Dr. Hale as one of our boys, as he was an active co-worker with us in the early days of the Army and Navy Journal. He is rather an old boy now, but it is rare to find one who so happily unites the wisdom and the charity of age with the cheerfulness and hopefulness of youth. We trust that many happy years may yet be added to his useful and well-spent life.

Gen. Shafter informed the War Department July 1 that after the departure of the Pennsylvania there would remain for transportation to Manila the headquarters and four companies of the 24th Inf., consisting of fourteen officers and 512 men; Troops D and H of the 4th Cav., consisting of five officers and 166 men, and 2,891 recruits, with thirty-two officers. The City of Para will take the 24th Inf. and 4th Cav., in addition to an Engineer company from New York. Regarding the recruits, Gen. Shafter reported that 1,000 of the 2,891 are well prepared for service. The rest, he thinks, should be kept for a short time yet for drill and target practice to make them more efficient for service in the Philippines.

Consul Gen. Holloway reports from St. Petersburg to the State Department that the Russian Government has, after many years' discussion, decided to abandon the Julian calendar and adopt the Gregorian, now in use the world over except in Russia and Greece. A commission of sixteen members, including nine astronomers, will arrange the details of the change, and it is hoped that the new calendar will go into operation in 1901. Our present Gregorian calendar was adopted by Catholic countries during the Pontificate of Gregory XIII. in 1582, by some Protestant countries in 1700, and by England not until 1751, the Bishops of that country being offended by what they termed the arrogance of the Pope in assuming to reform the calendar.

Vermont is not a great State in size, but it is mighty in its enthusiasm for its distinguished son, Adml. Dewey, and it will make up everything by the cordiality of their greeting and by putting a neighborly warmth into the enthusiasm of their reception. Wherever the Admiral may go in the State there will be minor demonstrations of honor, but the more formal ceremonies, Gov. Smith has decided, must take place at Montpelier. Just what shape the celebration of the hero's return will take has not yet been decided. It has already been settled, however, that the festivities will extend over three whole days. Adml. Dewey's relatives think that on arriving in New York he will proceed to Washington, and then return at once to pay them a visit.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Military Department of Santa Clara and Matanzas, has telegraphed the War Department that Capt. E. B. Fenton, Depot Commissary at Cienfuegos, has been relieved from duty, and will be tried by court martial for participation in a disturbance at the latter place last Saturday. The disturbance, according to press reports, occurred over the attempt of a guard to arrest some soldiers in a disorderly house, and it is charged that Capt. Fenton joined with the soldiers in resisting the guard. Capt. Fenton is from Mackinac, Mich. He participated in the Santiago campaign as Commissary of Gen. Duffield's brigade, and was retained in the service at the close of the war with Spain. He has an excellent personal and military record.

As announced in the Army and Navy Journal last week, President McKinley has decided to increase the total number of troops for service in the Philippines to over 40,000. The additional soldiers for service under

Gen. Otis will be secured by the formation of ten regiments of Volunteers, in this country, and two regiments of Volunteers to be organized in the Philippines. The War Department has issued the order which appears elsewhere, calling for the organization of the Volunteer regiments and has appointed some of the officers of the several regiments. Their names and military histories are given on another page. The order providing for the organization of the new regiments shows careful study and a wise application of our recent experiences. It is a complete answer to the current criticisms upon the administration of military affairs in the War Department. As we give it in full it is not necessary to comment upon it at length.

At the anniversary of the naval battle of Santiago observed by the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at New York City July 2, Rear Adml. John W. Philip, Capt. Merrill Miller, Capt. Frank Wildes and Chaplain R. E. Steele, U. S. N., were among those present. Rear Adml. Philip spoke briefly, indorsing the efforts to give a firm footing to the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, of which Chaplain Steele is the Secretary. Comdr. Wadhams made a strong plea in favor of the Naval Y. M. C. A., accentuating the fact that one of its most important duties is to protect the sailors from the sharks and robbers of all kinds that lie in wait for them as soon as they leave the Navy Yard with their pay in their pockets. He estimated that the sailors of Adml. Sampson's squadron had among them about \$150,000 when they were paid off in New York. Comdr. Wadhams mentioned that a woman, who wants to remain unknown, has given \$50,000 for the erection of a permanent building, and he hoped that the \$100,000 that is needed beyond that sum would soon be raised.

The London "Daily Mail" comes to the defence of Gen. Otis against foreign criticism furnished in the discussion of the insurrection in the Philippines. It calls attention to the fact that the Spaniards required 30,000 Regular soldiers to subdue the insurrection of 1896-7, when the Filipinos had had no chance for drilling or arming, such as the war of last year gave them. The "Mail" says: "The experience of France in Madagascar, and our own experience in pacifying Burma, recall to our minds the fact, which has been forgotten on the Continent, that this kind of war is always a tedious and protracted one. It is curious that Aguinaldo does not realize the complete futility of the game he is playing. The Tagals, whom he leads, are only one out of thirty distinct tribes in the archipelago, and represent only one-fourth of the population. It is certain that their victory in the struggle which is wholly impossible, would only lead to more or less protracted civil war among the Filipinos. They could not maintain order and uphold their independence against the European powers, which would be attracted by the scent of prey."

As the result of the experiments at the Army Medical Museum by Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, to which we have already referred, it is found that the use of violet glass in an ordinary field glass will reveal the vapor of smokeless powder. To determine the effect of the different colored glass Col. Smart procured several samples of smokeless powder extracted from Mauser cartridges. These were lighted, and he observed the rising of the vapor through the pieces of glass. He found that blue glass darkened the field, but did not exclude those light rays that still, to some extent, obscured the vapor. The use of the violet glass, however, gave remarkable results. A piece of ordinary violet colored glass was held against his eye, and the powder was lighted. He immediately noticed a thin, yellowish-white vapor rising in the air. It was streaked with tinges of green, and stood out in bold relief against the shaded light. Col. Smart has made an official report on the matter, and transmitted an account of his discovery to the Bureau of Ordnance, where further experiments will be conducted in the field at Fort Myer. It is proposed to use the ordinary field glass now in the service but augmented with a shade of violet glass which can be used when needed to locate the position of the enemy by the vapor rising from their guns.

The Harmony Board reports that no necessity exists for changing the Naval Regulations respecting the work conducted by and the authority vested in the several bureaus of the Navy Department. This Board was instructed to report if any changes in the Regulations were advisable so as to enable the Board to work more harmoniously and to prevent the petty quarrels and personal exchanges which have characterized some of their meetings, thus delaying the preparation of designs for ships and plans for changes. While every member of the Construction Board knows that lack of harmony often prevails at these board meetings not one was willing that there should be any change in the Naval Regulations affecting the work of their several bureaus or decrease the authority given them. It has been recommended by the Board that questions in dispute hereafter which cannot be amicably adjusted by the Board on Construction be referred to the Inspection Board for final review and decision. This will, it is believed, lessen friction and result in the more prompt settlement of disputed questions. This plan will, no doubt, be given a test and an opportunity offered within a few months the Board to demonstrate whether its work in future cannot be more harmoniously conducted.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The faulty organization of our Army always has and always will cause rivalry and hatred among our superior officers.

Sheridan and Warren were energetic, ambitious and able soldiers (thirty-three years of age) at Five Forks, but unfortunately they held the same grade, that of Major General, and, as a matter of course, there was rivalry between them and jealousy. The result was, Warren was disgraced, yet neither was to blame. It was the fault of our military organization. Had Sheridan been at that time a Lieutenant General there could not have been any rivalry and hatred between the two men.

Rivalry between officers can only exist between those of the same grade. A Captain may hate his Brigadier General for personal or official reasons, but there cannot be any military rivalry between the two.

Had Pope been a Lieutenant General at the second Bull Run, it is possible he would not have preferred charges against Porter; but had he done so, it would have been from a sense of duty, but, being only a Major General, the inference was that he was trying to destroy a prominent rival.

Had Washington been a Lieutenant General, possibly the rivalry between him and Lee, and especially between him and Gates (with the Conway cabal), might not have occurred to injure the efficiency of our Army. A later Congress seems to have thought so, for it appointed him a Lieutenant General on the mere prospect of a war.

In modern armies these unnecessary rivalries and hatred are avoided by a proper arrangement of rank among superior officers.

The Confederate armies were arranged on correct modern principles. Each separate army was commanded by an officer who held the full and real rank of General. Each Army corps was commanded by a real Lieutenant General; each division by a Major General; each brigade by a Brigadier General.

The German Army has the same system of rank, except there are no Brigadier Generals, as a German regiment is practically a brigade, numbering three thousand soldiers, divided into three battalions, each commanded by a Major, so its Colonel practically commands a brigade.

It will be seen by the above correct system of military organization that every officer receives his orders from an officer superior to him in grade, who, therefore, cannot be his military rival, and there cannot be any jealousy between them.

The following is recommended for our Army:

An officer with the full rank of General to command it. Three corps composed of infantry, each corps to be commanded by a Lieutenant General. Each corps with its corps artillery to number thirty thousand men.

A fourth corps to be composed of cavalry; to be commanded by a Lieutenant General and three Major Generals (all to be cavalry officers). This corps with its horse artillery to number twenty thousand men.

An artillery reserve to be commanded by a Major General (an artillery officer).

A Lieutenant General of artillery should command all the artillery of the Army. He should be attached to the staff of the Army Commander.

This Army, with its men of the Hospital and Signal Corps, Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department, would number about 115,000 persons.

The promotions of officers should be entirely by seniority throughout all grades.

It is of great importance to an Army that its Generals and Colonels be energetic and hard-working men, and possess great physical activity and endurance; that they should not only be subjected to a severe physical examination on each and every promotion, but they should be examined whenever a war is expected, or before any field service is required of them; and, if disabled, promptly retired.

All who hold the highest grades in their corps or arm, should be examined by a Medical Board at least once each year, and if there is any doubt as to their ability to bear the fatigues and strains of an active war they should be retired.

The President should have the power at his discretion to retire the General commanding the Army at any time, so that he can obtain one in whom he has full confidence.

EMERGENCY ARMY WAGONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One of the most difficult of the many hard duties, which devolved upon the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, during the late war with Spain, was to quickly provide the large number of wagons required for field transportation for the large Army of Volunteers suddenly called into the service. The regulation six-mule Army wagons and two or four-horse (escort) wagons were on hand in the depots and of the Quartermaster's Department only in sufficient numbers to provide for the requirements of the Regular Army.

The aggregate capacity of the factories in the United States, engaged in manufacturing farm and freight wagons, is about 1,000 wagons per day and these factories carry on hand, at all times, hundreds of millions of feet of seasoned wood stock for building wagons. It is doubtful, however, whether among them all, at any time during the Spanish War sufficient seasoned wood stock could have been found of the proper kind, size and patterns to build 500 Army wagons of the regulation patterns, as the specifications for these are altogether different from those for wagons used in the trade.

Another complication arises from the fact that the wagons regularly built for the trade in these factories vary greatly in shape and in the pattern of the different parts used in their construction. As a rule no part of a wagon, of any given size and kind, built in one of these factories, will interchange with a like part of a wagon of same size and kind built in any other factory. Thus it is impossible, within the limited time at command, to supply wagons of any uniform kind, size or style. In consequence, the wagons furnished to the Volunteers were almost of every conceivable kind, size and pattern; many of them utterly unfit to go through a campaign on rough roads. Their want of uniformity also multiplied by a large factor, the number of extra parts necessary to be carried along on a campaign to supply breakages, adding immensely to the impedimenta of the Volunteer Army.

Should another war make it necessary to quickly call into service a large army of Volunteers, these same difficulties about providing wagons for their use will again be encountered, unless, in the meantime, the necessary steps are taken to overcome them.

If it should be deemed inadvisable to revise the specifications for regulation Army wagons, so to make it possible for them to be manufactured out of such wood stock as factories regularly carry in a seasoned condition

to build wagons for their regular trade, then as an alternative proposition, official specifications should be prepared and adopted for wagons for Volunteer Army use in case of emergency. If representatives of a number of factories were consulted in drafting them, these specifications could be so drawn that the wood stock of standard kinds, sizes, and patterns which is always on hand at the factories could be used in their construction, and at the same time secure wagons which would be admirably adapted for Army use and interchangeable in their important parts, although built in different factories.

With such specifications for emergency Army wagons, prepared and adopted in advance of our next war, it would not be necessary for the Quartermaster's Department to buy any of them until war was assured, for on three weeks' notice the factories could turn them out at the rate of at least 300 a day, and within a few weeks thereafter could supply as large a number of these wagons as could possibly be required.

The advantages to the United States in having specifications for emergency Army wagons, officially adopted, would be not only in uniformity of patterns, securing interchangeability of parts and consequent great reduction in number of extra parts required to be provided and transported, but also in securing the greatest possible competition among manufacturers to supply the wagons and consequent saving to the Government in low prices resulting therefrom.

Such a course, if pursued, would also relieve the Quartermaster's Department from political pressure upon it to award contracts to particular factories and bring the "lettings of contracts for wagons down to a strictly business basis, all bidders being required to make their proposals for wagons of the same specifications exactly, and the lowest bidders to be awarded the contracts.

W. C. NONES.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SANTIAGO.

Two officers of our Army, who served in Cuba in command of colored troops, have given us the results of their experiences and observations in printed volumes. James A. Moss, 1st Lieutenant 24th U. S. Inf., late 2d Lieutenant 25th U. S. Inf., publishes "Memoirs of the Campaign of Santiago, June 6, 1898-August 13, 1898," and John Bigelow, Jr. Captain 10th U. S. Cav., author of the "Principles of Strategy," publishes his "Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign" (Harper & Brothers). The work of Lieut. Moss is in the form of a brief diary, and it is presented with an imposing display of typography and illustration. There are nearly as many pages of illustrations as there are of letter press, all excellent reproductions of photographic views taken on the spot. Two outline maps of the field of operations around Santiago are given, and in one of these the scenes of the several photographic views are located. Lieut. Moss limits himself to a brief statement of what he saw and has little to say by way of criticism. He asserts that the battle of Las Guasimas was fought contrary to orders and in complete ignorance of the nature of the country and the strength of the enemy. Fortunately there were only 620 Spaniards to oppose our advance, according to the estimate here given. "It was expected that Lawton's Division would carry El Caney after one, or perhaps two hours' fighting. As a matter of fact, it took over nine hours to capture the place, and troops that had been designated to remain in reserve that day were ordered on the firing line by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Until about 4 p. m. our artillery did not know of the existence of the block house that so annoyed the Twenty-fifth's left." The complete collapse of our medical preparations is shown by official communications found in the appendix to this volume.

Captain Bigelow, of the cavalry, is less reserved in his criticism and, as becomes an authority on the art of war, he indulges, from the first page to the last, in comments on what he saw that did not please him. As he carried away with him from the battlefield four wounds he is able to speak feelingly of the neglect with which our unfortunate sick and wounded were treated—a neglect for which the medical officers on duty with the troops were not wholly responsible, though, when Capt. Bigelow finally arrived at Fort McPherson, after much trying and painful exertion, his festering wounds had not been dressed for eight long and tedious days, with the exception of a broken little finger. There was nothing provided to carry the wounded from the field of battle, and the litters with which the men had been practiced during peace were not forthcoming in war. The wounded soldiers spent the night under the open sky without blankets and with nothing to eat. The hospitals contained no provision for men incapacitated for locomotion, short of a sink several hundred yards away. The Cherokee, on which Captain Bigelow was carried North, was a hospital ship only in name. There was no ice aboard. "The Quartermaster, who should have seen to the supply, neither inspected the vessel, nor made any inquiry of the Captain, or sent him any instructions regarding it." The Captain did not know enough to hang out the proper lights, and narrowly escaped being sunk by one of our war vessels which fired a shot across his bows. There was not even a Red Cross flag on the vessel. Among other grievances detailed by Capt. Bigelow is the failure of the mail service, a registered letter containing money he wanted being three months on the way to him. To emphasize this neglect he had to pay his own traveling expenses, the War Department putting him and others of the disabled on leave of absence instead of ordering them home to await further orders, and thus give them travel pay.

The other complaints in this volume we are already familiar with: uniforms unfit for tropical service, inability to obtain proper supplies on requisition, a want of proper drills and inspection, disheartening confusion in the transportation of troops and supplies owing to the ignorance of railroad men in military matters and of military men in railroad matters. Hunger and unnecessary hardship to the moving troops were the natural consequences. These were not alleviated by civilian courtesies, such as Capt. Bigelow had witnessed during the Franco-German war when the German troops, going by rail to the Rhine, were supplied at the stations with beer, sausages and cigars by the people. In only one instance did he succeed in getting anything to eat or drink from a civilian without having to pay for it, and he had to pay out of the lean purse of an Army Captain for much that should have been furnished to him by the Government.

Captain Bigelow sums up his experience in a concluding chapter which is the result both of studies during peace and experience in war. He decides that in the campaign he describes we violated the three cardinal unities—unity of purpose, unity of command and unity of mass or concentration. There were two distinct forces under different commands, naval and military; one seeking to capture Cervera's fleet and the other to capture the garrison at Santiago. The author of this work makes some sensible suggestions for the reduction to order of our chaotic military system, but he evidently has small faith in any reform. He says: "Our people are too much pleased with the results of our late war to be disposed to

criticise the methods by which it was attained, and generally too ill-informed upon military matters to be able to appreciate the weakness of our military system. The great military reformations of this century, those of Prussia and France, were the consequences of crushing defeat and national humiliation. How is ours to come about?"

A NEW NOVELIST.

If the Navy lost a good officer when Winston Churchill withdrew from it shortly after his graduation in 1894, his resignation was a distinct gain to literature. He was connected with the Army and Navy Journal for a brief period after his withdrawal from the Navy, and we had the pleasure of seeing his first short story in manuscript. It gave such unmistakable proof that its author possessed the gift of the story teller, and its literary quality was so high, that it was eagerly accepted by the first periodical to which it was offered—the "Century." This story was speedily followed by a more ambitious effort in "The Celebrity," a novel; and now we have from the author's pen a story which is receiving, and deservedly receiving, very generous recognition as a novel which makes a distinct addition to American literature. This is certainly a remarkable triumph for a young man who was six years ago pursuing his studies at the Naval Academy.

In his present story, "Richard Carvel" (MacMillan & Co.), Mr. Churchill reproduces the life of Maryland during the closing days of our colonial period, and with it gives us interesting glimpses of English life at that time, as seen from the point of view of an American patriot. It shows a careful study of the period named and unusual capacity for sympathetic association with it through the medium of imagination. The hero of the story, Richard Carvel, is a young Marylander belonging to a good Tory family of the "Eastern Shore," whose story of his own life in Annapolis and Maryland, as conceived by the novelist, gives opportunity for much ingenious description of people and events in Revolutionary days. The frank loyalty and courage of the hero make him an interesting figure and the heroine is a charming girl of the period. We are disposed to think that, with so charming a creature in prospect, we should make more haste with our love making than Richard did; but it was a stately period, and perhaps Mr. Churchill is right in lingering, as he does so lovingly upon the descriptive portion of his narrative, in which he shows great skill. His excellent eighteenth century talk gives a vraisemblance to the story which would be otherwise lacking.

John Paul Jones is a prominent figure in it, and the hero tells with much spirit the story of the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard. Richard Carvel has been received with hearty welcome not alone because of its excellence, but because of the promise it gives that the race of American novelists is not dying out. It is to its author's credit that he should choose an American theme for his work, and he has shown that the possibilities of life on this side of the Atlantic are to the novelist as great as those of foreign countries. His many friends in the service will rejoice to learn of the success he has undoubtedly achieved and wish him more abundant honors in the future.

The six new cruisers authorized last Congress will have a two-inch protective deck extending over the machinery and coal bunkers, this being the conclusion of the Board on Construction at a meeting held in Washington this week. This will give protection for their vitals equal to that possessed by any craft of their class built for the Navy. This belt will run fore and aft over one hundred feet and is to extend well above and below the water line so as to afford protection from serious injury by a shot from any of the small caliber guns and will practically convert the ships into what is known as protected rather than unprotected cruisers, and at least render them fairly safe from serious injury through projectiles of the smaller caliber of rifles. The present plans permit the addition of the deck without either affecting the displacement of the craft or in calling for a revision of designs; intended originally to be of the Detroit class the new cruisers have advanced now until they are to be the superior of the Raleigh and Cincinnati in all respects except speed, which will be about three knots less. With the sheathed bottoms, free from marine growth and barnacles, it is expected the new vessels will at all times be enabled to maintain the high speed for which they are designed. Although bids for the ships will not be opened until the late autumn the number of shipyards calling for plans and specifications indicates thus early that the competition will no doubt be close and the Government thus enabled to make a wide distribution of the vessels among the companies. It is hoped that the smaller yards may receive this class of work so that the three leading concerns which have heretofore built the battleships can be free to push rapidly forward the completion of the more important part of last session's naval programme of increase. Adm. Hiebhorn has been forwarding detailed plans of the vessels to all companies requesting them and the prospect seems favorable for an unusual number of proposals being made for the ships.

The oil-fuel trials in the torpedo boat destroyer Surly have virtually been abandoned, it having now been demonstrated that unless special arrangements are made for consuming the smoke the adoption of oil as a fuel is impracticable. When the experiments commenced, about a year ago, great expectations were formed, as it was believed that the liquid fuel would be cleaner, cheaper, and so far automatic in its feed as to save a considerable amount of labor in the stokehold. Throughout the whole of the trials, however, the Surly only once went to sea, and then it was found that owing to the low evaporative qualities of the oil the speed and power were far inferior to what would have been produced by coal. But it was hoped by improved appliances to so obviate the escape of heat that this difficulty would be overcome, while the absorbing problem was the question of smoke abatement; and to this no solution has been found. Had the authorities been resolved to create the maximum of smoke with the minimum of steam they could not have succeeded better; but this was the exact opposite of what they were striving for. Nor was this one of those experiments that are foredoomed to failure, because the order was given that every mechanical contrivance was to be exhaustively tested until success was assured; but from first to last there was no diminution in the density, the dirtiness, or the nauseous smell of the smoke.

BATTERY L, 3D U. S. ARTILLERY.

In the field near Calococan, February, 15, 1899.
The Adjutant, Battalions, 3d U. S. Artillery.

Sir: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery L, 3d Art., in engagements with the enemy from February 4, 1899, to date.

About noon on Sunday I was ordered by Maj. Kobbe to take my battery forward. The stretch of country over which we were to advance was a narrow strip about thirty to fifty yards wide, with muddy rice swamps on either side of it. It was generally densely wooded, but contained here and there houses and small gardens. These gardens were frequently surrounded by hedges with but one or two practicable openings. A small detachment of G Battery having made a slight advance up this strip earlier in the morning, and having met with serious resistance, losing three killed and three wounded, my advance was made at first with considerable caution. A few men were sent ahead as scouts, and then followed the battery in a column of sections, each deployed as skirmishers a distance of about fifty yards between sections. The width of the strip of dry land did not admit a more extended line.

No serious resistance was encountered on the advance. None of the enemy were seen, but occasional shots were made while the leading section raked the undergrowth in its front with well disciplined volleys. A perceptible diminution in the enemy's fire was noticeable after each of these volleys. Thus the advance was made until a position was reached almost west of the Chinese Chapel on the hill. Here the country to our right was entirely clear, and that to our front more open than that over which our advance had been made. I halted the battery here, and examined the country to my right. Battery H, with which we had lost touch during the advance on account of intervening rice swamps, was to my right and a few yards in rear. Several hundred yards in rear, steadily advancing, was a long line of skirmishers. I was informed later that they were the 1st Montana Infantry. They were moving directly upon the hill on which the Chinese Chapel was situated. This hill was an admirable place for defence, and a considerable number of the enemy, probably several hundred, had taken advantage of the position, and were sending their fire towards the troops advancing in their front.

The enemy apparently had not discovered my position on their flank. Having accurately located their position by the puffs of smoke I pointed it out to Maj. Kobbe, who had come up in the mean time, and obtained permission from him to open fire on the hill. I sent two sections under 1st Sergt. Read, so that a fire could be secured directly in the flank of the enemy and slightly in his rear. After but a few volleys the enemy broke and ran to the rear. Most of their retreat was covered, but there was one wide gateway where they could all be seen during their flight. It was here that was seen the only conspicuous act of bravery that I have known in connection with the insurgents. Two of their officers, apparently surprised by the attack on their flank and unable to check the flight of their men, paused in the gateway and calmly surveyed the country in front of them. At least a hundred rifles were cracking away in their direction at not over five hundred yards, but they remained for probably a half minute in the perilous position before passing on with their retreating troops. A few of these latter lingered for a moment in the chapel to fire from its windows, but our fire soon silenced them, and they joined their comrades in flight.

Joining now with Battery H the battalion (H and L batteries), under command of Capt. O'Hara, charged up the hill, but no resistance was encountered. Battery H entered the Chinese Chapel while I swung my battery to the left and continued the pursuit, making my objective the stone fort known as blockhouse No. 2. The enemy were in full retreat down the road and across the fields, but apparently none had taken refuge in the fort. The pursuit was continued until the battery was about two hundred yards from the stone fort and about the same distance north of the Chinese Chapel. The enemy had reached a new line, and were pouring back at us a considerable fire, but my men were well protected by tombstones. This was about 3:30 p. m.

At this point in the advance Gen. MacArthur sent an officer to me, and came a few minutes later in person, and directed me to fall back to a line that he pointed out, which line was occupied for the night. My men were very much exhausted, having had nothing to eat since breakfast, and the water in their canteens had given out. The total casualties for the day were as follows: Severely wounded: Sergt. Bernard Sharp, shot through right knee while directing the fire of his section; Sergt. Sisenguth, through left arm; Pvt. James Gleason, through left knee; Pvt. Edward Lindstrom, through left forearm; Pvt. Arin F. Ryan, through back of head.

Where every one has done his whole duty, and has done it well, praise of individuals seems almost out of place, but I wish to invite attention to the fact that as there was no officer besides myself with the battery, which numbered 122 men, present on the day of the engagement, great dependence was necessarily placed upon the non-commissioned officers for the proper and effective control of such a number. The 1st platoon was commanded by 1st Sergt. W. C. Read, the 2d platoon by Sergt. Wm. Edgar, and the sections as follows: The first by Sergt. James Barrett, the second by Sergt. Edward Mytton, the third by Sergt. Alexander Goehr, the fourth by Sergt. Bernard Sharp until he was wounded, when the command was taken by Sergt. Peter Fanning. The work performed by these non-commissioned officers was of the very best. They all fearlessly exposed themselves to the fire of the enemy and managed the fire discipline of their respective subdivisions, which was entirely in their hands, with the greatest intelligence and effect. Not a man was missing from his place at the end of the fight whose absence was unaccounted for.

The interval between February 5 and February 10 was passed in building trenches and making a comfortable camp, the lines having been advanced on the 6th about three hundred yards in front of the position occupied on the night of the 5th.

On the 7th Pvt. James T. Leahy was severely wounded in the back by the premature explosion of a projectile fired from a gun of the Utah Battery. The gun was located on the hill near the stone fort, and was firing over the battery towards Calococan. Several other men and a number of officers had very narrow escapes from this explosion.

On the 10th inst., at the beginning of the engagement, Battery L was in reserve in rear of right flank of the 3d Artillery, from which position I expected to advance up the ravine, but shortly after the advance of our lines began (about 3 p. m.) I was ordered by Maj. Kobbe to take my battery to the left flank. Marching the battery across the field in a column of fours, I deployed it a short distance in rear of the firing line, which was overtaken before the line reached Calococan. The advance was made for a considerable distance without firing, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy's bullets whistled

uncomfortably close though from a very great range. But few of the enemy were seen, and these were in retreat. Volleys were sent after them with generally good results. The battery suffered no casualties. Every well man of the battery was on the firing line, including Corp. Fox, the cook, and his assistant, who were supposed to remain behind. Corp. Golvin, though so ill that he should have gone to the hospital, to which he had to be carried the next day, was also on the firing line. Platoon and section commanders were the same as on the 5th, except that Sergt. Charles A. Fuller commanded the third and Sergt. Peter Fanning the fourth sections. The conduct of the battery was not less praiseworthy than on the 5th. The enemy having been driven beyond Calococan we were ordered to return to a line running from the stone fort towards Calococan. Since the 10th this line has been entrenched and carried across the ravine to the right. The battery is now comfortably located in shelter tents along this line.

Very respectfully,
P. M. KESSLER,
2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery, commanding Battery L.

A NEW ADVISORY BOARD.

The Brooklyn loop controversy, if it has done nothing else, has shown the wide nautical ability lying dormant in the editorial rooms of our daily papers. If we did not feel the danger of diverting their energies from their constant and self-assumed direction of the War Department, we might suggest the advisability of keeping these sanctum pilots in mind in case of a shortage of sailing talent in the Navy. With what confidence the country would repose upon a navigator who from his editorial conning tower can see, as does the editor of the Savannah "Press," that "the loop was a mistake, and instead of turning to get out of the way of the Maria Theresa, the Brooklyn should have made for her, rammed or grappled her, seized or sunk her."

What more is necessary to a claim on the trust of the nation than the confidence with which this pastepot pilot brushes aside all doubt and declares "The Brooklyn could have done it?"

The complacent assurance with which this indoor seaman takes issue with one of our best sailors must not blind us to his quality of consistency which he seeks, though vainly, to conceal with the true modesty of superior knowledge when he says: "It [the Brooklyn] overtook and sank one after another the swift armored cruisers of the Spanish squadron, and its best achievement was to run to the headland and cut off the last possibilities of escape of the flying Colon."

No doubt Admiral Schley, in the light of this opinion, now sees the gravity of his mistake. Realizing that his was the fastest ship of the fleet and would be depended on to catch the "swift armored cruisers of the Spanish squadron," he would now, if he had it to do over again, certainly rush in and ram the Maria Theresa and sink her. Then he would ram the Colon and the Oquendo as they came along, and if his sister ships didn't object to his taking the "center of the stage," he would wind up by running down the Vizcaya. Such a course would have prevented the long run down the coast and would have saved a large coal consumption. Although against this saving of fuel might have been put a possible derangement of his machinery after bumping into so sturdy an adversary as the Theresa, we can see Admiral Schley now proceeding gayly to cleave the Spanish ships in twain, courageously indifferent to whether the delicate apparatus would be disturbed or the dishes be cracked in the cook's pantry.

As the Advisory Board which assumed the direction of Naval affairs last year is no longer in existence, it would be well to organize a new board composed of the editors of some of our leading daily papers. But they should be required to make their recommendations in writing, perhaps in the form of "leaders," and these should be gathered into a volume and adopted for the use of the War College at Newport.

ARMY BANDS.

The "Dominant," a paper especially devoted to the encouragement of instrumental music, says in its issue for June: "Replying to inquiries made by the 'Dominant,' the Assistant Adjutant General has been good enough to furnish the following information regarding the supply of instruments, etc., to Army bands, the same being excerpt paragraphs from Army Regulations. The former practice of the Quartermaster General's Department was to invite tenders from the trade for supply of instruments such as needed from time to time. At present the supplies are bought on requisition and in open market; that is to say, from any dealer or manufacturer who can furnish the special goods desired. Thus, say, the bandmaster of the 20th Infantry desires a new cornet, he makes application for same, through the regimental commanding officer, whose requisitions come from the Q. M. G.'s Department. If no particular make be specified, any cornet that may be on hand is forwarded, but if the bandmaster has stated his preference for a Conn, Besson, Pepper, Courtois, Boston Musical Instrument Co.'s, or other make the same is furnished. Under the old system, band instruments were purchased much more cheaply than at present, but the practice having been found to give great dissatisfaction in the bands, it was abandoned some six years or so since. Instruments intended for use by field musicians, such as drums, trumpets and bugles are still purchased in quantities from the lowest bidder."

The same number of the "Dominant" contains a letter addressed by its editor to President McKinley on behalf of better treatment of Army bands. It is as follows:

For very many years bands have been established by law as an integral part of each regiment in European armies, and proper provision has been made for their maintenance, as well as for a proper recognition of the rank and standing of the officials immediately connected with the bands themselves. With all our boasted advance over European methods, it is only as late as March last that regimental bands were established by law. It yet remains for us to reach the standard of European countries in their recognition of the artistic worth and accomplishments of our chief musicians. In fact, by the act of March last a retrograde step has been taken by defining the status of the Chief Musician as a "1st Sergeant." As rank dates from appointment in the Army, occasions will arise where the Chief Musician, so called, will be actually inferior in rank by date to the principal musician and drum major, who, under former conditions, were his subordinates.

Admitting the necessity for bands in the Army, and recognizing the fact that they should be good ones, does it not appear as a great absurdity that the musical head of such organizations should be relegated to a position so immeasurably unequal with his responsibilities? In the armies of France, Germany and Austria, bandmasters are recognized as their artistic accomplishments de-

mand, and are commissioned officers in various grades, according to service. Germany has an Inspector General of Military Music, who is himself, or has been, a bandmaster in the Army. Our sister republic, Mexico, also has its bandmasters who are commissioned officers. Great Britain, the most conservative of countries (excepting our own) in the matter of Army rank, gives her bandmasters the rank of warrant officers, and recently commissioned as Lieutenants several of its most prominent bandmasters. As one instance of this, you will recall Lieut. Dan Godfrey, whose band recently played before you.

In view of the above statement of facts, the "Dominant," representing some 300,000 members of bands and orchestras of this country, solicits the exertion of your powerful influence to bring about a just recognition in the Army of the artistic abilities and social accomplishments of the Chief Musician. Many of the men now serving are conservatory graduates, whose attainments rank high in the profession of music. They are men whom years of study and experience have fitted for their musical position in the Army, and whose ripened judgment and discretion fit them to be entrusted with command in their sphere.

The receipt of the letter was acknowledged by the President's secretary, and the letter referred to the War Department, from which this reply was received:

"Sir: Your letter of May 29 to the President, embodying certain recommendations regarding the organization of bands in the Army, has been referred to this Department, and replying briefly thereto, the Acting Secretary of War desires me to say that the appointment of bandmasters to be Lieutenants in the Army as you suggest, is not within the power of the War Department, but would require action by Congress; that under the present law neither musicians nor other enlisted men can be used as 'strikers,' and that contrary to your opinion that musicians should not be required to perform any other than musical duties, a due regard to discipline demands that under all circumstances it is eminently proper that enlisted men, whatever their special duties may be, should be required to aid in keeping their quarters within and without in a neat, clean and healthy condition. Very respectfully,
W. A. SIMPSON,
Assistant Adjutant General."

FOURTH OF JULY SENTIMENT.

The Independence Day just passed was the first in the history of the country when the question of expansion was the engrossing theme of the oratory of the day. As "new occasions teach new duties," it was only natural for our speakers to rise to the obligations of the anniversary and sound a lofty note of patriotism. At the celebration at Paris, France, Gen. Benj. Harrison, ex-President of the United States, made an impressive address on the new responsibilities of the United States. Part of his speech was as follows:

"It is too late to debate the question whether it were wiser to carry out in the Philippines a purely naval campaign or the question whether destiny or our own choice involved us there. We have assumed responsibilities toward a peaceable people there, toward Spain, and toward the world. We must establish order as a preliminary to the consideration of any question as to the ultimate destiny and disposition of the archipelago. We are very proud of the magnificent achievements of our Navy and Army, and are glad if European misapprehension as to our naval construction and seamanship is removed. We are glad if a truer appreciation of the vast war resources of the United States prevails—glad only because it gives security in the hemisphere in which we are placed, not because it is a threat to Europe."

"It must not be thought unnatural, in spite of differences and strife, if a peculiar friendliness is felt by us for those of our own language and race across the channel; but no one has suggested that for this either Great Britain or the United States should assume all the quarrels and animosities of the other. The friendship of the United States for England is not enmity for the rest of the world."

These words of the former President have the more value as he has kept a dignified silence in the midst of the national chorus of ill-digested praise and unwelcome criticism.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché; Col. Sumner, U. S. A., Military Attaché of the American Embassy, attended the Independence Day celebration at the Hotel Cecil, London. Among the other Americans present were Ambassador Choate, Senators Hanna and Lodge, Consul-General Osborne and Mark Twain. The principal feature of the occasion was the toasting of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. Among the distinguished Englishmen present were Adml. Sir Richard Tracey and Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury. The speakers, chief of whom was Ambassador Choate, dwelt on the value of the Anglo-Saxon alliance to the civilization of the future.

Senator Lodge responded with a most patriotic expression of the determination of the American people to carry on and carry out the war in the Philippines, "not selfishly, but for the civilization of that people."

Gen. Shafter was the reviewing officer at the parade in San Francisco. Whether we are losing our local prejudices through the widening of our national horizon or not, it is to be noted that the Chinese who, a few years ago, would not have dared to appear in a parade in San Francisco, were in the marching line, and were heartily applauded. The procession was headed by Regulars from the Presidio, the 24th Inf., colored, receiving much attention.

At Havana a salute of forty-five guns was fired at Cabanas Fortress. The 8th United States Infantry paraded, while the regimental band played national airs. At Camp Quemados, the headquarters of Gen. Lee, the 7th United States Cavalry paraded. The regimental band discoursed suitable music, and in the afternoon a programme of sports was carried out. More than three hundred persons attended the banquet in the Tacón Theater in the evening. Among those present were Gen. Gen. Brooke, Gens. Ludlow, Chaffee, Wilson, Lee and Gomez, the Mayor, the foreign Consuls and most of the Army officers stationed in the neighborhood of Havana. After the toast to President McKinley, which the company received standing, Gov. Gen. Brooke responded to "The United States of America." Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor General's Chief of Staff, responded to "The United States Army." Lieut. Lucien Young to "The United States Navy." Gen. Lee to "The Army and Navy on Foreign Service and Our Wives, Sweethearts and Babies at Home."

A committee of Havana firemen visited Gen. Ludlow and expressed their sympathy with the American people in their celebration of the Fourth of July. There was a great public demonstration in honor of Gen. Wilson at Matanzas during the day. Over 5,000 Cubans called upon and congratulated him and cheered for the United States.

Owing to the prevalence of fever there was no general celebration of the Fourth of July at Santiago. At noon a national salute was fired. A dinner, ball and fireworks were given by the officers' mess at Las Cruces, across

the bay. Army headquarters at the palace and the American Club were decorated with flags.

There was an enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth of July at San Juan, Porto Rico. The programme included a number of sporting events, and great surprise was occasioned by Porto Ricans winning a majority of them. Included in the events was an eight-oared race between natives and a naval crew. The distance was a mile, and the natives won by an eighth of that distance. The Americans were slow to recover from the shock of their defeat in this race, as the naval crews have always considered themselves more than able to hold their own against any nationality in events of this sort.

There was a great celebration of the Fourth of July at Manila, with fireworks, bands, speeches and decorations everywhere, all nationalities participating. The foreign ships and Consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a national salute at noon. All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "the fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing fire crackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos and Spaniards. The concert was directed by Bandmaster Carl Olandt, of the 6th Art. Band. A hundred Filipinos played American airs. Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsen of the Washington Regiment read the Declaration of Independence.

The officers of the U. S. S. Baltimore gave a reception and dance in the evening, which was attended by the Foreign Consuls, the officers of the foreign warships and all the society of the Army and Navy circle. Col. Deady presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' Club, where O. F. Williams, United States Consul-General, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks, and there were several dances during the evening.

The presence of the United States training ship Monongahela at Plymouth, England, was the occasion for an interesting ceremony in the harbor at noon. All the British warships were decorated with flags, and the American ensign was run up to the mastheads and saluted with twenty-one guns, to which the Monongahela responded.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle," was the orator at the celebration at Glen Summit, Pa. Explaining the nature of the opposition to the Americans, the speaker gave this pungent picture: "We have been opposed in that country by those who are led as the dupes and tools of the men who sold all their interest in the cause of their country to Spain, as already told. Yes, we have been, and are, opposed there by men whom the United States will not buy, and to whom the United States forces have refused to lay down their arms! Yes, we are opposed there by gangs led by men who have attempted the poisoning of the wells in our camps; who have sought the massacre of the wives and children of our officers in their beds; who have mutilated the remains of our dead, and who have tortured such of our men as have fallen into their hands as prisoners. Yes, we are opposed there by those who, under the congenial inducement of brigandage or under the forced forms of conscription, have been banded into a fugitive army by freebooters, by land pirates and by those whose records, as the sellers of their cause to crueler and to meaner conquerors, have already been shown."

The services as usual rendered efficient co-operation in many sections of the country in the public celebrations of the day, and what was a holiday for so many was more of a day of labor for them than an ordinary day in garrison would be.

THE HEROES OF TWO WARS.

A vast crowd thronged and filled every available bit of the greensward on the parade grounds at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 1, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the bronze tablets to the members of the 6th Regulars who gave up their lives in the charge up San Juan hill, and to Gen. Harry Egbert, who fell in the Philippines. Senator Foraker's presentation of the tablet to the 6th Regiment was eloquent, and Maj. Gen. Miles in accepting in behalf of the Army dwelt chiefly on the gallant deeds of those in blue for whom the last "taps" had been sounded. Maj. W. H. H. Crowell accepted the tablet in behalf of the 6th Regiment, in which he is the oldest ranking officer in point of continuous service.

The tablet was unveiled by Miss May Wetherill, daughter of Capt. Wetherill, killed on Cuban soil, and Miss Mercer Mason, daughter of a family of soldiers, unveiled the companion tablet of Gen. Egbert, while the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the band. Col. Melville A. Cochran, late commander of the 6th Inf., paid a high tribute to Gen. Egbert. A description of the tablets was given in last week's issue of the Army and Navy Journal. The bronze tablet to Gen. Egbert could not be finished in time for the dedication so a plaster imitation was used for the occasion.

The equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who commanded the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was unveiled July 1 with appropriate ceremonies at the spot at Gettysburg, where the distinguished soldier was killed by a sharpshooter's bullet on the first day of the battle. The statue was unveiled by Charles P. Reynolds Evans, a grandnephew of Gen. Reynolds, and at the same time a Major General's salute was fired by Battery M, 7th United States Artillery. Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin presented the statue to Gov. Stone, who received it on behalf of the Commonwealth.

The oration was delivered by Gen. Henry S. Huidekoper, who was Colonel of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil War. He paid a glowing tribute to the officers who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and reviewed the career of Gen. Reynolds. He said in part:

"From all time it has been the custom to commemorate the valor and achievements of great soldiers with enduring monuments, and the one unveiled here now is a affectionate and respectful memory of one who, with a brilliant past and a promising future, thirty-six years on this day, gave up his life for his country in a contest with her foes, while vigorously endeavoring to repel an invasion of his native State. In honor of this man Pennsylvania erected this statue, and we who followed him, John F. Reynolds to this field, amid shot and shell, at that awful July 1, 1863, esteem it a sweet privilege to present our old Commonwealth in thus giving to the world proof of her appreciation of his services and his merit. From that time and occasion the world has set Gettysburg apart, above all other battlefields, in ancient and modern times, and it seems fitting, as we meet here now, with renewal of the pledges of a comradeship created by the marches, battles, and prisons of four long years, that we should tell our sons now battling, as we

did before them, but in foreign lands, that a grateful country will thus, in due time, lay laurels and drop tears in remembrance of their glorious deeds."

Gen. Huidekoper then gave a history of Gen. Reynolds' career, in which he said that it "was current report in the Army of the Potomac, at the time Hooker surrendered command of it (and substantiated by the records and other testimony afterwards), that the President offered the leadership to Reynolds, and that, in his good feeling towards Meade and in his high appreciation of his character and abilities, Reynolds recommended Meade for the position, promising to support him to the best of his great ability."

Among the speaker's concluding words were these: "Without detracting from the praises due to his brother officers, Reynolds seemed to us then, as he seems to us now, the foremost soldier of them all, fulfilling every expectation in every situation in which he was ever placed, with a power to organize and to command equaled by few, if by any General of his time. It may be there was an untried place which Reynolds could not have filled, but he was always bigger than the place he did fill, from commanding a section of artillery in Mexico to commanding the advance wing of the Army at Gettysburg, on every field in the very front of battle, and performing every duty not with reference to his own advancement, but with thought only of the welfare of the nation."

The statue is of heroic proportions and represents Gen. Reynolds sitting on his horse and gazing toward his left over the battlefield. He wears the uniform of a Major General. The figure measures 11 feet, while the horse stands over 9 feet high. The statue is one of three for which the Pennsylvania Legislature made an appropriation a few years ago, the others being those of Gens. Meade and Hancock.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, who commanded the 3d Corps in the battle of Gettysburg, paid a tribute to Gen. Reynolds, as well as to the bravery displayed by Pennsylvania's soldiers. Gen. Chamberlain, of Maine, now of Bowdoin College, also extolled the personal and military qualities of Gen. Reynolds. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the battery fired another salute.

SANTIAGO DAY AT NEWPORT.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Santiago at Newport July 3 by the vessels of Adml. Sampson's fleet, assisted by the officers of the Training Station, War College, U. S. S. Essex, and Torpedo Station and the citizens of Newport, was one of the most brilliant events ever held in the harbor. The official programme was as follows:

8 a. m.—The ships of the squadron with the Essex and Constellation and Fort Greene will be dressed in a pretty array of bunting, the ships dressing in rainbow fashion and the yachts and shipping dressing ship.

At noon—The warships will fire a national salute, as will the Training Station. The crews will enjoy a special dinner.

In the afternoon sports on each ship of the fleet with boat races and swimming matches.

At 7:30 p. m.—Dinner on the flagship New York by Adml. Sampson and the naval officers of the fleet, the Essex, Torpedo and Training Stations, War College.

3 to 11 p. m.—Illumination of the warships, Torpedo and Training Stations, War College, and at Fort Greene. The illuminations were beautiful in the extreme. The New York, Indiana and Texas had their hulls and military masts outlined with electric lamps, and the Massachusetts and the New Orleans raked the bay with their searchlights. The Essex was illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns hung under each yard, while the War College, the training ship Constellation and the gymnasium building at the Training Station were all brilliant with many electric lamps. At the Torpedo Station the roof of each building and the cottages of the officers were surmounted by electric designs, and the searchlight was also brought into play. The sports began shortly after 1 o'clock. The race for ten-oar cutters was won by the Massachusetts; that for gigs by the Indiana, and that for dinghies by the New York.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Adml. Sampson and other officers sat down to dinner on the quarter deck of the New York. The following were present at the dinner: Rear Adml. W. T. Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Stanton, Flag Lieutenant; Ensign E. L. Bennett, Flag Secretary; Lieut. S. Akiyama, I. J. N. Aide to the Admiral.

From the New York: Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Lieuts. A. C. Almy and C. N. Offley, Ensigns H. T. Baker, C. S. Bookwalter and K. G. Castleman, Pay Director Arthur Burtis, Pay Inspector Joseph Forster, Chaplain A. L. Royce, and Capt. T. N. Wood, U. S. M. C.

From the Indiana: Capt. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore and C. McK. Winslow and L. R. Freeman, Lieuts. H. B. Wilson and T. Washington, Surg. L. G. Heneberger, Paymr. R. Frazer, Chaplain W. G. Cassard, and Lieut. W. H. Parker, U. S. M. C.

From the Texas: Capt. C. D. Sigbee, Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle, and Surg. C. Biddle.

From the Massachusetts: Capt. C. J. Train, Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles, Lieuts. J. H. Gibbons, W. R. Shoemaker, Victor Boze, H. S. Ritter, Asst. Engr. C. Wells, Paymr. L. G. Boggs, Chaplain W. G. Isaacs and Capt. J. A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C.

From the New Orleans: Capt. Edward Longnecker, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney and Paymr. H. R. Sullivan.

From the War College: Capt. C. H. Stockton; Comdrs. R. T. Jasper and C. H. Stevens, Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, Lieut. F. A. Traut.

From the Training Station: Comdr. J. J. Hunker, Lieut. J. F. Luby, and Ensign C. L. Hussey.

From the Torpedo Station: Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Rees, Lieut. C. J. Lang, T. S. Wilson and R. S. Douglas.

From the Torpedo Boat Gwin: Lieut. R. H. Jackson.

Retired Naval Officers: Rear Admls. S. B. Luce and E. O. Matthews, and Comdr. W. McCarty Little.

Capt. Taylor of the Indiana was toastmaster, and in the course of his remarks said: "It has fallen to me to propose a toast in honor of the great day we have met to celebrate, and to the chief under whom we serve, that distinguished leader who makes glorious the 3d of July, and whose noble character has gained for him the loyal respect and affection of his subordinates. Let us drink to Adml. Sampson, our renowned Commander-in-Chief, and to the glorious day we celebrate." The celebration was in charge of a general committee of the officers of the fleet with those of the training ship Essex, the War College and Torpedo and Training Stations. The members of the committee consisted of Comdr. Potter, of the New York; Lieut. Comdr. Moore, of the Indiana; Lieut. Comdr. Niles, of the Massachusetts; Lieut. Comdr. Murdoch, of the War College; Lieut. Comdr. Winslow, Lieut. Comdr. Harbery, of the Texas; Lieut. Comdr. Rees, of the Torpedo Station, Lieut. Wright, of the Essex, and Lieut. Comdr. Rooney, of the New Orleans. The crew of the Indiana gave a fine minstrel entertainment in the evening, the performers being known as "Capt. Taylor's Royal Jesters."

THE HOME-COMING OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The landing of Capt. Dreyfus on French soil the night of June 30 was in many respects the most important happening in French military history for many years. To avoid any demonstration at Brest, where thousands of sight-seers had congregated, Dreyfus was landed from the cruiser Sfax at Quiberon at some distance along the coast. A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point, where Dreyfus was formally handed over to the chief of detectives. In a landau the prisoner from Devil's Island was driven to the railway station. The train stopped three kilometres from Rennes, where the party alighted and again entered a carriage. At Rennes, where a crowd had been waiting all night for the arrival of Dreyfus, there was a rush to get to the prison gates when the carriage entered the borders of the town, but the horses were lashed into a gallop, and reached the prison ahead of the crowd. A squad of gendarmes pushed back the crowd. As Capt. Dreyfus entered the prison he received the salute due to his rank as a Captain of artillery. The arrival at the prison was at about 6 a. m. July 1. Soon after, Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner, who has labored unceasingly for his vindication, arrived at the prison, and was allowed to see her husband. The meeting between the long separated couple was very affecting. The accounts of the personal appearance of the husband were conflicting. Some said he was broken down and much aged, and others that he looked surprisingly well after all that had been written about his breaking down on the island of his captivity. Mme. Dreyfus is said to have found her husband with hair and beard prematurely whitened, and form much shrunken and stooped. On the voyage Capt. Dreyfus had the use of an officer's cabin, which was specially arranged for his convenience. The Captain wore during the voyage a white linen suit, the usual attire of French officers in the colonial service. The striking feature of Dreyfus' demeanor was his iron composure. He spoke scarcely a word during the entire journey from Devil's Island, and wore on his face a look of stoical disdain. His self-control was marked by one incident that would have tested the nerve of a man of stone. He was ignorant of the fact that a new trial had been granted him, during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed not a muscle of his face moved. Only after Capt. Dreyfus had embraced his wife and heard about his children did his firmness give way.

Rennes, at which the court martial is to be held, is in the west of France, about 130 miles east of Brest and 65 miles due north of Nantes. The prudence of the Government in effecting a landing of the notable prisoner without giving a chance for any demonstrations resulted in comparative tranquillity throughout the country. One or two slight disturbances occurred at Marcellies growing out of discussions of the case, but nothing of the nature of a serious riot took place. But the anti-revision papers are still savage in their complaints, and threaten vengeance upon the unfortunate victim of their malice if the court martial should acquit him.

The Court consists of: President, Col. Jouast, of the engineers. Members: Lieut. Col. Bronziart, of the artillery; Maj. Proffillet, Merle and de Bréon, all of the artillery; and Capt. Beauvais and Parfait, of the same arm. The Government Commissioner, or prosecutor, is Maj. Carriere, a retired officer of the gendarmerie. The reporter is Capt. Jacquier, a retired infantry officer.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the cadet appointments for the class to enter the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1900:

Connecticut.—Arthur D. Budd, Meriden; Mathew H. Thomlinson, alternate, North Haven.

Idaho.—Arthur J. Davis, Salmon City.

Illinois.—Robert B. Parker, Robinson; Lyman D. Barnard, alternate, Olney.

Indiana.—Charles W. Owens, Indianapolis; Blaine H. Miller, alternate, Indianapolis; Walter S. Fulton, Hartford City; Charles J. Wood, alternate, Ridgeville; Roland R. Cummings, Kentland; Carl D. Blad, alternate, Oxford.

Kansas.—Donald C. Cubbison, Kansas City; James E. Piersol, alternate, Ottawa; Albert N. Maduska, Leavenworth; Robert J. West, alternate, Leavenworth.

Kentucky.—William T. Ellis, Masonville; E. M. Wilson, Louisville.

Maryland.—Thomas M. Robins, Snow Hill; Henry P. Turner, alternate, Easton; Uram M. Diller, Double Pipe Creek; Robert M. Gambell, alternate, Owings Mills.

Massachusetts.—Charles R. Alley, Clinton; Arthur A. Tenney, alternate, Worcester; George F. Waugh, Lowell; Arthur W. Copp, alternate, Lawrence; Edward L. Hooper, Gloucester; Nicholas B. Larkin, alternate, Newbury; James J. Meade, 51 Moulton street, Charlestown; William Bryden, alternate, 189 Pleasant street, Winthrop.

Michigan.—Irving J. Phillipson, Dowagiac; Willis C. Stephens, alternate, St. Joseph.

Minnesota.—James G. Byers, Winona; Fred G. Budlong, alternate, Rochester; Edward A. Finn, Cleveland; William S. Weston, alternate, Fairbault.

Missouri.—William H. Brueggmann, Kansas City; Robert B. Hewitt, alternate, Kansas City; Karl D. Klemm, 1730 Missouri avenue, St. Louis; Harry H. Pritchett, alternate, St. Louis.

Montana.—Edwin Butcher, Helena; John E. Corette, alternate, Butte.

Nebraska.—Rollo F. Anderson, Neligh; William N. Henslet, Jr., alternate, Columbus.

Nevada.—John D. Cameron, Virginia; George A. Leavitt, alternate, Yerington.

New York.—Frederick H. Chase, New York City; Henry L. Butler, alternate, New York City; Augustus B. Van Wormer, Binghamton; Minot S. Mitchell, alternate, Norwich.

Ohio.—Edmund L. Gruber, Cincinnati; Russell V. Venable, alternate, Station C, Cincinnati; Charles S. Donovan, Delaware; Chauncey L. Fenton, Lowellville; William L. Foto, alternate, Alliance.

Pennsylvania.—Chas. S. Blakely, 877 N. 24th street, Philadelphia; Edwin E. Hiebbeck, alternate, S. E. corner 24th street and Powelton avenue, Philadelphia; Walter Singles, Colwyn; Harvey B. Parsons, alternate, Up-lands; Richard J. Herman, Kurstown; John W. Bressler, alternate, Reading; Joseph B. Reap, Pittston; John H. Opp, alternate, Plymouth; William H. Hawes, Jr., Towanda; Carl R. Camp, alternate, Montrose; Charles P. Ames, Corry; Gaylord R. Wilcox, alternate, Meadville; James Reisinger, Franklin; Clarence M. Selden, alternate, Bradford.

South Carolina.—Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Charleston; F. A. Todd, alternate, Charleston; Tillman M. Bunch, Clark's Hill; James W. Rilev, alternate, Bamberg; Joseph H. Earle, Greenville; Milton D. Moore, alternate, Simpsonville.

Tennessee.—John J. Kingman, Chattanooga; R. L. Graves, Jr., alternate, Charleston.

Texas.—James K. Crain, Cuero; William H. Crain, al-

ternate, Victoria; Martin O. Wise, San Antonio; James E. Pirie, alternate, Parita.
Virginia.—Ralph Dickinson, Marion; Harry A. Stuart, alternate, Tazewell, C. H.
Washington.—Charles M. Sweeny, Spokane; Fred H. Smith, alternate, Seattle.
West Virginia.—Frederick Van Zeck, Harry G. Scherr, alternate, Keyser.
Wisconsin.—Christopher Jensvold, La Crosse; Henry A. Spaulding, alternate, Tomah.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN LEONHAEUSER.

G. O., H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Art., is president, instituted at the request of Capt. Harry A. Leonhæuser, 25th U. S. Inf. (formerly Colonel of the 15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry), has reported its finding and opinion as hereafter stated.

The evidence shows that on February 4 and 5, 1899, Capt. H. A. Leonhæuser, 25th U. S. Inf., was Colonel of the 15th Minnesota Infantry, and in command of this regiment and its camp; that the regiment on these dates was encamped in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., at Camp Mackensie. The evidence further shows that late in the afternoon of the 4th of February, 1899, report was brought to and spread in the camp that Pvt. O'Connell, Co. F, 15th Minnesota Infantry, had been killed near the city of Augusta, Ga., by a citizen named "Brown Hadley"; that the men of the regiment were greatly excited by the report; that they gathered together in considerable numbers, with the impulse to leave the camp and seize the alleged murderer of their comrade; that the conduct and spirit of the men was turbulent, and such as to threaten grave disorder; that the disorderly spirit on the part of the men yielded, however, to the authority and expostulations of their officers, and the camp finally became quiet, the men retiring to their quarters; that the number of sentinels on post was increased, without, however, increasing the guard, and check roll-calls were held, which showed only four men absent from camp; that the company commanders and other officers reported to Col. Leonhæuser that everything was quiet, and there was no probability of further trouble that night; that on the following morning, the camp being quiet and apparently in its normal condition, Col. Leonhæuser went to the headquarters of the Division Commander, Gen. S. S. Sumner; that he did so in obedience to orders of the Division Commander given in person at the camp to an officer of the 15th Minnesota on the afternoon of the 4th of February, during the temporary absence of the Colonel; that while Col. Leonhæuser was at Division Headquarters the camp was duly under command of Maj. Hand, the Lieutenant Colonel being absent; that during the absence of Col. Leonhæuser there was a mutinous outbreak, having for its object the seizure of ball cartridges stored in the building known as the Commissary storehouse; that a body of men belonging to the regiment placed themselves, in defiance of military authority, under the command of several enlisted men, who acted as ringleaders in the mutiny; that in obedience to the order, and influenced by the example of these ringleaders and in defiance and contempt of the orders and expostulations of the officers present, they broke into the storehouse and supplied themselves with ball cartridges; that in doing so they forcibly thrust aside the officers who were present, whom in several instances they struck and otherwise maltreated; that a body of men, many of whom were armed and supplied with ball cartridges, then proceeded to leave camp for the purpose of going to Augusta to get possession of the person of one "Hadley" aforementioned; that while the disturbance was in progress at the storehouse Col. Leonhæuser was notified by telephone from his camp of the condition of mutiny existing; that he proceeded at once to his own camp, being afoot and unarmed, and met the mutineers as they were about leaving camp; that he addressed them, ordering them back to camp, and advising them of the enormity of their offence and the serious consequences they were likely to bring upon themselves; that about two-thirds of the men obeyed his commands and returned to camp; that while the Colonel was addressing the men, one of the mutineers was engaged in distributing ball cartridges to his fellow mutineers; that Col. Leonhæuser, finding his authority defied by the remaining men (about seventy in number), immediately had call to quarters sounded and ordered out and despatched two companies supplied with ball cartridges to stop the mutineers and arrest them; that in the mean time notification was sent by the Adjutant of the regiment to Division Headquarters of the state of affairs at the camp; that an officer of the 15th Minnesota also rode to the camp of the 3d U. S. Cav. with an appeal for assistance from the Lieutenant Colonel, who had returned to camp during the disturbance; that in response to these notifications and appeals several regiments were ordered under arms and three troops of the 3d U. S. Cav. were sent to intercept the mutineers, whom they arrested about a mile from camp; that with the surrender of these men the mutiny ended; and that until the two companies were despatched in pursuit of the mutineers by Col. Leonhæuser no serious or concerted forcible measures were taken or attempted by the officers of the 15th Minnesota Infantry to prevent the mutineers from seizing the ammunition or leaving camp.

OPINION.

The Court is of the opinion that Capt. H. A. Leonhæuser, 25th U. S. Inf. (late Colonel 15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry), was justified in assuming on the night of February 4, 1899, that there was no danger of further trouble, the full gravity of certain occurrences not having been reported to him by officers having knowledge of the same, and the camp having quieted down; that on the following morning (February 5) the camp being quiet he was not only justified in going to Division Headquarters, but that it was his duty to do so, in obedience to the orders of his Division Commander; that he was justified, under the circumstances, in going afoot and unarmed; that when he encountered the mutineers he made every effort possible, under the circumstances, to suppress the mutiny, except that he failed to put the loyalty of the men to a practical test by ordering them to arrest the ringleader, who was engaged in distributing cartridges; and that the measures subsequently taken by him were energetic and judicious. The Court is therefore of the opinion that the rebuke administered to and the strictures passed upon certain officers of the 15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in G. O. No. 22, March 16, 1899, from the Headquarters of the 2d Army Corps, cannot be justly held to apply to or be merited by Capt. H. A. Leonhæuser, 25th U. S. Inf.

II. The following are the orders of the War Department in the case:

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1899.
The proceedings, findings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Harry A. Leonhæuser, 25th U. S. Inf. (formerly Colonel of the 15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry), are approved.
R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Court

of Inquiry, of which Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Art., is president, is hereby dissolved.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The rebels made a demonstration at San Fernando the night of June 30, taking advantage of the darkness and rain to make a sally against the north line, seemingly for the purpose of annoying the Americans, as they failed to push their attack. The American loss was a private of the 17th Inf. killed and four men wounded. The firing began at 10 o'clock, and the rebels expended quantities of ammunition. All the troops hastened to the trenches in expectation of a general attack. The 17th Inf., the 12th Inf. and the Iowa Regiment participated in the fight, but did not advance beyond the outposts. After an hour the Filipinos fired rockets, apparently as a signal to cease firing, but there were scattering shots all night long, which kept the Americans under arms.

Gen. Ovenshine is in the hospital suffering with fever. Gen. Fred D. Grant is commanding his troops on the south line.

The commission of three Spanish officers who entered the insurgent lines some time ago to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners are reported to have been received by Aguinaldo and entertained hospitably, Aguinaldo giving a banquet in their honor, all the leading families of the rebel leader's present Cabinet attending.

The 1st Nebraska Inf. and Batteries A and B of the Utah Art., which sailed on the Hancock for home July 1, reached Cavite with the second expedition in July, 1898, and have seen the severest service of the insurrection. The Nebraskans have had twenty-nine engagements. Thirty-nine of the men of the regiment were killed in action, 166 were wounded and 33 died of disease. The guns of the Utah battery are scattered throughout every brigade. The Utah men have seen continuous service throughout the insurrection, and the organization has been represented in every engagement of importance. They lost sixteen men wounded, eight killed and four by disease. The Nebraskans owe much to their former commander, Col. Stotsenburg, U. S. A., who was killed at Quingua. Thirty of the Nebraskans and 25 of the Utahs remained, most of them re-enlisting.

Gen. Lawton, Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester of the American Philippines Commission, visited Las Pinas last week with the object of appointing Mayors and beginning the establishment of civil government in the captured cities of the Cavite province. Las Pinas is about ten miles south of Manila.

President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, who went on the gunboat Petrel to visit the southern islands, on his return last week expressed himself as much pleased by the Americanization of the southern islands, especially Negros, where a complete civil government is in operation. During his trip he visited British North Borneo and studied the English system of administration. Prof. Schurman spent a day at Iloilo and made a visit to Molo. He found everything quiet there. A thousand Tagals in the northern part of the island comprise the only troublesome element in Panay. In all the places he visited he was entertained officially, and discussed the situation with Government officials and the leaders of affairs.

Prof. Schurman said: "I found the situation in Negros pleasing. The people are arranging a constitution, which was submitted to me. I advised some changes, principally regarding the judiciary."

The report of the massacre of Spaniards at Balabac, the most southwestern island of the Philippine group, which was used by the Spanish as a penal colony, has been confirmed. The rebels entrapped the garrison while the troops were at church and killed all the men. The women were made prisoners.

A provisional civil government has been established at Imus, lately the rebel headquarters in Cavite province. The officials were received by the Filipinos with the most friendly demonstrations. The government was installed with religious ceremonies, which were attended by Gen. Lawton.

The rain has been falling almost continuously. The whole country is flooded. The trenches at San Fernando are ditches of water, and the mud is knee deep in the temporary camps at several of the outlying towns. Some of the permanent camps have been made fairly comfortable by the erection of bamboo shelters, roofed and floored.

Almost every steamer brings missionaries. The arrival of one in Cebu made no little trouble, as the report spread rapidly among the ignorant classes that the Americans intended to compel them to give up their churches. The American authorities, in the interests of harmony, requested him to withdraw, and he complied.

There was an outbreak in the Island of Negros incident to the departure of the California Regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolomen, attacked the troops and killed one man and wounded another belonging to Co. E. The Filipinos were easily driven off.

SPANISH FEELING TOWARD US.

Wu Ting Fang, China's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and to China, has returned to America from Madrid. He speaks English fluently, and in an interview spoke freely of Spanish sentiment towards the United States. He said: "Speaking unofficially, and only as a quiet observer of the people while in Spain, I should say that the Spanish people fully realize the mistake they made in getting into a war with the United States. They are becoming reconciled to the new conditions, and the more intelligent class are taking the matter philosophically, feeling that in having made the best defence possible in the circumstances Spain had maintained her national honor. The inability of the Spanish Army in the Philippines to capture Aguinaldo's forces leads many Spaniards to believe that the United States has entered upon just as difficult an undertaking as Spain had on her hands at the close of the war. One evidence of the philosophical manner in which the Spanish people are accommodating themselves mentally to the new state of affairs is the respect with which Americans are now treated everywhere in Spain. There is no such feeling in Madrid against Americans to-day as there was during and at the close of the war. The fairness with which the Spanish prisoners, from Adm. Cervera down, were treated by the United States authorities is largely responsible for this return of good feeling. The soldiers, as they spread among their people, told of their treatment, and it had a wholesome effect with those who formerly thought that the Americans, if victorious, would show little mercy."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, June 30.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Morgan City sailed San Francisco June 24, with 464 sick.

Havana, June 30.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Deaths: June 27—Santiago, Musician James McCarthy, G. 5th Inf., yellow fever; Puerto Principe, Sergt. Hugh Letow, C. 8th Cav., yellow fever. June 29—Santiago, Pvt. Daniel S. Beck, M. 5th Inf., yellow fever.

Havana, July 1.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Deaths: June 30—Santiago, 5th Inf., Corp. Noble G. Rhodes, Co. M, of yellow fever; at Placetas, 2d Cav., Pvt. Herman J. Creter, Troop L, killed by lightning.

Havana, July 1.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Four companies and the band of the 5th Inf. are in two camps at Santiago. One camp has had but one case of yellow fever since June 27. The other has had several. It will be moved again to-day, after a careful disinfection. Total cases to June 30, 59; deaths, 14.

Manila, July 2, 1899.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Number recruits required to fill companies to 128 each regular regiment:
Infantry—3d, 336; 4th, 304; 6th, 175; 9th, 305; 12th, 300; 13th, 253; 14th, 739; 16th, 270; 17th, 204; 18th, 828; 20th, 338; 21st, 195; 22d, 460; 23d, 680.
Artillery—1st, 8; 3d, 256; 4th, 2; 5th, 2; 6th, 93.
4th Cav., 493.
Engineers, 7.
Volunteers yet to be returned—Infantry—California, 1,188; Colorado, 1,144; Idaho, 598; North Dakota, 623; Wyoming, 300; Minnesota, 1,165; South Dakota, 917; Montana, 906; Washington, 1,008; Tennessee, 946; Kansas, 1,052; Iowa, 995.
Artillery—California, 358; Wyoming, 85.
Cavalry—Nevada, 88.
Signal Corps, 106.
California and Colorado preparing to take transports Sherman and Warren; leave shortly.

Manila, July 2.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transports Hancock and Senator with Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah Volunteers left for San Francisco yesterday; Nebraska, 42 officers, 812 enlisted men; Pennsylvania, 34 officers, 712 enlisted men; Utah, 9 officers, 258 enlisted men. Nebraska left in Manila one sick, Pvt. Leuterman, Co. M, 30 discharged; Pennsylvania, 7 discharged; Utah, 29 discharged.

Havana, July 3.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Deaths: Hospital No. 1, Pvt. Ila B. Terhune, Co. D, 2d Art., died June 23 of heart failure, not reported until July 2; Pvt. Frank E. Steurer, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Pvt. Frank Williams, Co. E, 8th Inf., both of typhoid, died June 29, not reported until July 2. At Matanzas, J. S. Sparks, civilian, employee of Quartermaster. June 30, of rheumatic fever.

Auckland, July 3.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Samoa, Brutus sails for Honolulu July 6. Badger, with commission, on the 14th, if nothing prevents.
MILLER, Commanding Badger.

Manila, July 4.
Adjutant General, Washington.
California infantry and artillery number 1,400, and discharged men take Sherman, now loading at Negros. Warren takes Colorado, 1,100; now preparing preparatory papers. Difficult to lighter transports in typhoon now prevailing. Grant unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming, 65 officers, 1,500 men, with other discharged men.

Washington, July 4, 1899.
Major Gen. Brooke, cardinal.
The President sends cordial greetings upon the occasion of the banquet to be held this evening in honor of the national holiday, and best wishes for a gathering which shall be an inspiration to increased progress and prosperity among the people of Cuba.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Acting Secretary.
This was Gen. Brooke's reply.
Havana, July 4, 1899.
The Americans in Cuba acknowledge the kind greetings of the President, and assure him that their best efforts will be directed in the line of his solicitudes.

Havana, July 5.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Dead: July 4, Maj. Paul Clendenin, Assistant Surgeon, Santiago; yellow fever.

Havana, July 5.
Surgeon General, Washington.
Havard (Chief Surgeon at Santiago) telegraphed to day total cases yellow fever about 100, with 21 deaths. Surgeon Clendenin died yesterday; other medical officers sick and three nurses. Of our two camps, one is sick and the other located in the foothills five miles away and will probably be removed in a few days. One case reported from Manzanillo.

Havana, July 6.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Dead: Santiago, Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, Volunteer Signal Corps; yellow fever.

Havana, July 6.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Deaths: July 5—Santiago, Major Paul Clendenin, Surgeon in charge hospital; Privts. Edward Eisenberg, Hospital Corps; Frederick Shilling, 5th Inf.; Mark Delemple, Co. G, 5th Inf.; died 4th, Pvt. Michael McCoo, Co. A, 5th Inf.; Jeremiah Sullivan, civilian; all from yellow fever.
July 4—Quemados, Pvt. William P. Trout, Co. B, 7th Cav., gunshot wound.

Havana, July 7.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Death: July 6, Major Joseph H. Heathwole, Chief Commissary, Santiago; yellow fever.

The Government has promptly responded to the request of the State authorities that it should take a hand in the work of rescuing and providing for the sufferers by the disastrous floods in Texas. From the Department of Texas 20,000 rations have been furnished, and boats for the life saving stations, from the revenue cutter Galveston and from the U. S. Engineer Service, have been sent out to gather up those imprisoned by the flood.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Colonels for eight of the new regiments were appointed this week by the President. They are as follows: Maj. Edmund Rice, 3d Inf.; Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav.; Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. L. H. Craig, 6th Cav.; Col. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav.; Maj. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., and Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf.

Maj. Edmund Rice, 3d Inf., appointed Colonel of the 26th Vol. Inf., was appointed Captain of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861, serving with it throughout the rebellion, and honorably mustered out June 30, 1865. Col. Rice entered as a 1st Lieutenant of the 40th Inf. July 28, 1866, and in the reorganization of the Army he was transferred to the 5th Inf., where he served with distinction for many years. Col. Rice was brevetted Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Antietam, Gettysburg and The Wilderness. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was serving as military attaché in Japan, but hastened home to participate in the war. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of Volunteers and accompanied Gen. Miles's command to Porto Rico. While there he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts as Colonel of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, which he continued to command until its muster out. His wide and varied experience eminently fits him for command.

Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav., served in the 86th Ohio Volunteers for three months in 1862, and afterwards as a Captain of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry until his muster out July 14 in 1865. He entered the regular service as a 2d Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry, July 28, 1866, continued to serve with it through the various grades until promoted, thirty years after, Major of the 1st Cavalry. He was brevetted 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major for gallant and meritorious services at the Wilderness and Rann's Station, and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services in action against Indians in Montana, Sept. 13, 1877. His services in the West covered almost the whole frontier from Texas and Arizona on the southern border to Montana on the northern. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Major Bell sailed in command of a squadron of his regiment to Cuba and was commended for his gallant services in the first fight, where he served under Gen. Young at La Guasima, being one of the first officers to fall grievously wounded by a Spanish bullet.

Captain James S. Pettit, of the 1st Infantry, was appointed from Ohio to the Military Academy in 1874. He has served with his regiment for many years in the Western States and territories, and has also performed very acceptable duty as professor of military science at Yale College, and also as instructor at the West Point Military Academy. Colonel Pettit was the winner of the gold medal in a prize essay contest had by the Military Service Institution. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was offered and declined the appointment of Major and A. A. G. of Vols., and on the 20th of May, 1898, he was appointed to be Colonel of the 4th United States Volunteer Infantry (Immunes) and developed this regiment into a splendid body of men.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin was appointed to the Military Academy in 1870 from Kentucky. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, in which regiment he served for many years on the frontier, under the late Gen. Gibbon. He was for four years an instructor at West Point and for over two years he was on duty with the New York National Guard, where his service met with such warm commendation at the hands of the Governor and those interested that he was selected for appointment as Colonel of the 2d New York Volunteers upon the outbreak of the war with Spain. His regiment did not get into active service during the war and he was mustered out in October, 1898.

Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., was appointed to the Military Academy from Missouri in 1869, and upon graduating was assigned to the 9th Infantry and sent to Old Fort Laramie. He was transferred to the 6th Cavalry, May 25, 1875. He was Adjutant of the regiment in 1883, and again in 1886. He was at one time instructor in the Department of cavalry, for four years, at West Point. He was appointed Major and A. A. G., May 20, 1898, and accompanied Gen. James H. Wilson to Porto Rico and served with that Army through the campaign. Upon his return to this country he was assigned to duty with the 4th Corps, at Huntsville, and when that corps was abolished, and the Regular troops scattered through the various islands, he was mustered out of the Volunteer service April, 1899. He is at present stationed at Boise barracks, Idaho.

Col. Luther R. Hare, Captain of the 7th Cav., was born in Indiana, and appointed to the Military Academy from Texas in 1870. He has served in the 7th Cavalry for twenty-five years, which is ample indication that he has had a wide and varied experience with troops in the field. He was at one time an aid to Maj. Gen. Terry. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed by the Governor of Texas Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Texas Cavalry, May 15, 1898, and when the Colonel of that regiment was appointed a Brigadier General, June 2, 1898, he was appointed Colonel, and continued as such until Nov. 7, 1898, when the regiment was mustered out. This regiment was placed on duty in Texas to relieve the regular regiments going to the front.

Maj. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art., served through the Rebellion in the State troops, rising from the ranks to Captain of the 178th New York and was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services. He was appointed to the 19th Infantry, March 17, 1866, and was transferred to the 3d Artillery, February, 1872. He has served on the frontier from 1866 to 1872, during a part of which time he was an aid to Gen. Getty. Since his transfer to the artillery arm his service has been in the Eastern and Southern States until the outbreak of the war with Spain. He commanded a body of about 1,500 men that went up the Rio Grande, Philippine Islands, to the assistance of Gen. Lawton, and has been frequently commended for his ability and distinguished service.

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Inf., is a native of the Netherlands. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Michigan in 1869 and upon graduation was assigned to the 19th Infantry. His service has been with his regiment, principally in the West and southwest, with the exception of a period of a little over a year, during which he was on militia duty. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed by the Governor of Michigan as Colonel of the 31st Michigan Infantry, May 11, 1898, and served in command of that regiment in Georgia and Tennessee, and went with it to Cuba upon the occupation of that island by the Volunteers.

Seven Majors of Volunteers have also been appointed this week, as follows: 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art., was born in Minnesota, and appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Army, from Kentucky, Oct. 30, 1884, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant Aug. 28, 1891. He is a graduate of the Artillery School. He first distinguished himself in the Pine Ridge campaign, and was se-

verely wounded in the battle with the Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee, and received a medal of honor for gallantry. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he went with his battery to the Philippine Islands, where he has been conspicuous in all the battles in which his command was engaged.

1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 10th Cav., was born in Ohio, and appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry from the same State, Oct. 7, 1891. He has distinguished himself in peace by his success as an instructor, especially in mounted athletics. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was appointed a Captain and A. A. G., but declined in order to accompany the troops with which he had been associated. He was severely wounded at Santiago and received a brevet for gallantry in that action. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant Sept. 23, 1898, and assigned to the 10th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, 10th Cav., was born in Tennessee and appointed a cadet to the Military Academy from that State in 1887, June 12, 1891; he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1897. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth of 1895. He served with his troop in the Cuban campaign of 1898, and was brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Santiago. He was assigned to duty as instructor at the Military Academy upon the request of the superintendent.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., was born in Alabama and appointed to the Military Academy from that State. On his graduation in 1883 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant May 9, 1891. He took active part with his regiment in the Cuban campaign and was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago and was promoted to Captain, 6th Cav., March 2, 1899.

1st Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., appointed from Maryland, and graduated from Military Academy in 1893. Served with his regiment in Cuba, and brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Santiago. Is now with his regiment en route to the Philippines. He was appointed Q. M. of his regiment May 16, 1898.

1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., born in Mississippi and appointed from Alabama. Graduated from Military Academy in 1885, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1892. Was severely wounded in Cuba, June 24, 1898. Is now Captain and acting Judge Advocate, Department of Colorado.

2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., appointed from Alabama. Graduated from Military Academy in class '95. Was a Major and Chief Ordnance Officer in the war with Spain, and now on duty at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT.

Leave of absence for three days in addition to the leave which might be due for absence of demerits has been granted this summer to each member of the first class. This is a new departure which has been heartily appreciated. Practical marches having for their object the familiarizing of the cadets with the practical details incident to campaigning, have been held at frequent intervals since the beginning of the encampment. The members of the new fourth class entered Camp William H. Smith on Saturday morning.

Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bradley at Mommouth Beach. Rev. Mr. Shipman returned to the post in time for the exercises on July 4. The hop was held on the eve instead of on the evening of July 4, this year. Mrs. Larned and Cadet G'eaves received the guests. The dance was held in the Memorial Hall. Among the guests were the following: The Misses Davis, Braden, Richardson, Hinricks, Roe, Hallett, Bannister, Adams, Tuplee, Gilbert, Claigle, Meeker, Brownell, Maller, White, King, Newcomb and Young.

The exercises of the day, which were held for the first time in the Memorial Hall, began at 10:30. After a musical selection, prayer was offered by the chaplain. Cadet Grant, president of the class, introduced the reader, Cadet Baer. The Declaration of Independence was read impressively with the utmost distinctness. The acoustic properties of the hall are excellent. The oration by Cadet Davis, L. G., was a scholarly and timely composition and was delivered extemporaneously. It would compare favorably with any former effort. The national salute was fired at noon. An open air concert which was to have taken place in the evening instead of the customary hop was omitted, and pyrotechnics substituted. The cadets appeared for the first time in dress parade on Monday evening in the new dress hat.

Mr. Rudolph Vizay, who has succeeded his father, the veteran cadet dancing master for over twenty years, has arrived at the post and will begin his instructions shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pegram, of Petersburg, Va., whose son is a member of the 3d class, are guests at the hotel.

PERSONALS.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., has gone to Pittsfield, Mass. Capt. J. A. Snyder, U. S. A., has gone to Atlantic City, N. J.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell reported for duty at Navy Yard, New York, July 6.

Secretary of War Alger registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, July 6.

Lieut. J. Hutchinson Scott, U. S. N., arrived at the Thordike, Jamestown, R. I., July 1.

Capt. W. B. Banister, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., joined at Fort Warren, Mass., July 1 for duty.

Rear Adm. John W. Philip, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, witnessed the race between the Defender and Columbia July 6.

Mrs. Burbank and Miss Marion Burbank, the wife and daughter of Maj. James B. Burbank, 5th Art., are at the Summit House, Manchester, Vt.

Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., now at Blue Ridge, Summit, Pa., will go from there in a few weeks to Long Island Head, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Wallace, widow of Col. George W. Wallace, U. S. A., and mother of Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav., died July 5 at 103 Waverly Place, New York City, aged 83. The remains were taken to East Orange, N. J., for interment.

Col. James R. Campbell, who commanded the 9th Illinois Volunteer Regiment, is to be made a Lieutenant Colonel of one of the new regiments. The President has also decided to appoint Lieut. Spence, of Georgia, an officer in the Regular Army, as a Major in one of the new regiments. He will also appoint Marion Maybison, of Alabama, a 2d Lieutenant, and Frank F. Cranshaw, of Georgia, a Captain, and S. G. Orr, of the same State, a Quartermaster.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, spent July 4 with his family at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. F. E. Harris, 3d U. S. Art., was a recent guest at the Kenyon House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Col. E. R. Kellogg, 6th U. S. Inf., is at present undergoing treatment in the Army Hospital at Honolulu.

Capt. P. M. Boehm, U. S. A., retired, registered at the New York "Herald" office, Paris, France, on July 3.

Miss Greer, daughter of Maj. John Greer, U. S. A., is visiting Mrs. Wm. A. Shunk, at Cranston, near West Point.

Col. Francis B. Jones, superintendent in New York of the Army Transport Service, spent a few days this week in Newport, R. I.

Secretary of War Alger is a heavy loser by recent bush fires at Grand Mere, Canada, where he is principal owner of immense pulp works.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles spent a portion of this week at Mansfield, Ohio, with former Secretary of State John Sherman, who is an uncle of Mrs. Miles.

Miss Jennie Consuelo Smiley, sister of Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., was married June 28 at Bridgeton, N. J., to Mr. Warren W. Sheppard.

Among the many present at the reception given July 4 in London by U. S. Ambassador Choate were the Cadets from the U. S. training ship Monongahela.

Mrs. Geo. W. Davis and her three daughters will be at the Chatham House, Atlantic City, for the summer. In the fall they will join Gen. Davis in Porto Rico.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, of the Training Station, Newport, R. I., has brought his family from Brooklyn, and is now occupying the Swinburne cottage on Greenough place.

Rear Admiral Erben, U. S. N., and Mrs. Erben were among the many present at a reception given at Berlin July 4 by Mrs. Jackson, wife of the first Secretary of the U. S. Embassy.

Capt. W. W. Mead, U. S. N., has arrived at Mare Island and assumed his duties as Captain of the yard. He was there on duty some years ago as Executive Officer of the Independence.

Mrs. R. C. Persons, wife of Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, will close their house in Brooklyn about July 3, and with her family will spend the summer in Georgia and Alabama.

Gen. J. S. Wither, U. S. A., of Salt Lake City, is quoted by the "Tribune" of that place as being an ardent advocate of composing regiments of the Regular Army of men from the State.

Mrs. Thomas Crane was delayed at the Richmond Hotel in Washington a few days on account of the illness of her son James. She was en route to join Maj. Crane at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Board to regulate appointments to the staff, etc., presided over by Maj. Gen. Merritt, has concluded its labors, and its report has gone to Washington, D. C., for consideration by the Secretary of War.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fiske, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Chandler, to Dr. E. Vanderpool Armstrong, U. S. N., on the U. S. S. Charleston, now at Manila.

The newspapers would have it this week that Musicians Geo. W. Benson, 11th U. S. Inf., who died recently at Governors Island, left \$4,000 in cold cash. As a matter of fact he did not leave one-twenty-seventh part of that sum.

The Municipal Council of Paris adopted an order July 5 urging the Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, to dismiss M. Bertillon from the Directorship of the Anthropometric Department on account of the mistakes in his evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus case.

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion has placed a bronze memorial tablet of the late Gen. Francis Amasa Walker at the entrance of the new general library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston. Gen. Walker was president of the institute.

Gen. Chas. King was the recipient of an enthusiastic reception July 5 at Milwaukee by the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion. As the Commander's circular says: "The reception will be informal, but we will meet to extend to Companion King a greeting and a welcome home, such as every Companion of the Order feels for King, and such as we all wish to tell him, as Loyal Legioners."

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. A., gives his military record in full, and adds: Gen. Whistler leaves two sons and a daughter, Julia. He was highly esteemed, both in civil and military circles, for his generous and manly qualities. His Army record is sufficient eulogy on his career and efficiency as a soldier.

Lieut. W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., who resigned some time since, to take effect July 5, 1899, has accepted a position as assistant of the Third Vice-President of the Westinghouse companies, and will have charge of the electrical works near Pittsburg. The present Administration paid Lieut. McFarland a high compliment in appointing him the representative of the U. S. Navy at the International Congress of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects held in London during the Queen's Jubilee.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Pierce Graham, daughter of General and Mrs. Wm. Montrose Graham, and Lieut. Archibald Henderson Scales, U. S. N., will take place at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 11, at 12 o'clock. Rev. Bishop Falker will perform the ceremony. There will be six naval officers as ushers, and Miss Graham will act as maid of honor. After the ceremony there will be an informal reception for the wedding party. General and Mrs. Graham are staying at 97th street and Marine avenue, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., made the address of the evening at the exercises of the forty-sixth annual commencement of the medical department of the University of Vermont, held at the opera house, Burlington, June 29. In conclusion, Gen. Howard said: "As a rule the most successful professional man, all other things being considered and disposed of, is the one who can preserve a cheerful deportment. But there is something beyond one's profession and of much more importance, that is, the individual man himself. He has a soul which is to live, and which needs strength, hope and comfort. His soul is omnivorous, and no matter what the man's profession may be, his soul must not be starved and cramped. I know that every man needs recreation, relief from the load he must carry, and for this the field is wide and the world is large and there will be found plenty of harmless, or useful enjoyment. But the surest and best is not in long fastness, acidity, severity and demenor, or straight lacedness which some men mistake for religion, but in the sweetest and best companionship obtainable, whether with men or books, together with Our Father's blessing."

Asst. Surg. O. W. Rash, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., July 4, to go to San Francisco en route to Manila.

Capt. J. M. Segworth, 9th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., July 5, for San Francisco, en route to join his regiment in Manila.

Paymr. William Galt, U. S. N., from a three months' leave, relieved P. A. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe in the Navy Yard Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., July 1.

Comdr. R. W. Milligan, U. S. N., reported July 1 at Norfolk, Va., as the relief of Comdr. H. S. Ross, as head of the Steam Engineering Department.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt, spent a portion of this week in the Adirondacks—Pearl Island, Upper St. Regis Lake.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, Murray Hill; Gen. A. E. Bates, Manhattan; Capt. H. G. Sickel, Grand Hotel.

Capt. G. H. Morgan, 3d U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from a trip to select a suitable camp for target practice within a reasonable distance of the post.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sigsbee left Newport, R. I., June 30, for Gloucester, Mass., where Mrs. Sigsbee and family will be located during the summer.

The recruiting detail at 82 West Madison street, Chicago, consists at present of Capt. P. S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. B. McKenna, 15th Inf., and A. A. Surg. S. L. Turner.

Col. Chambers McKibben has now got comfortably settled down to the command of the Department of Texas, and has found many old friends at San Antonio to bid him welcome.

Mrs. Jonas, daughter of the late Dr. Gibbs, U. S. N., is now in Washington, D. C., at 1800 G street, N. W. Her brother, Mr. George Gibbs, is living in Philadelphia, connected with the press.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Coe, 13th U. S. Inf., who is spending a portion of the summer at Saratoga Springs (Columbian Hotel), visited in New York City and at Governors Island this week.

Miss Houston, niece of Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Hollywood, N. J., and will join Mrs. L. B. Webb at Elberon, where the latter has taken a cottage for the season.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., and his son, Schuyler Carlton, Esq., are to sail July 8 on the Etruria to spend the summer abroad with address J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad street, London, England.

Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 20th U. S. Inf., left Fort Leavenworth July 1 for San Francisco for mustering out duty, and then to join his regiment in the Philippines. Mrs. Darrah went with him to San Francisco.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Chandler Fiske, daughter of Mr. Samuel Fiske, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Asst. Surg. Edward Vanderpool Armstrong, U. S. Navy, now on the Charleston at Manila.

Mrs. Boul, who was formerly Miss Annie Sykes, daughter of the late Gen. George Sykes, has a position in the War Department, and is living at 1912 G street, N. W., Washington. Her son's name was recently changed to George Sykes.

Maj. Richard Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker are still in Washington, D. C., at their home, 1815 M street, N. W. Their daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Capt. Kuhn, U. S. A., is with her little son in the country near Washington.

Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 8th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, 2d U. S. Art., were among the arrivals in New York early in the week on the transport Dixie from Havana.

A Chicago press despatch states that by the will of the late Norman Williams he leaves the entire estate, valued at nearly \$2,000,000, to his widow, and that the name of his daughter, the wife of Maj. Gen. Merritt, is not mentioned in the will.

Rear Adml. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., arrived at New York from Havana July 4. Not being provided with a certificate of acclimatization he was sent to Hoffman Island and by the Health Officer, in company with a number of others, and was released July 5.

Frederick H. Chase, of New York City, selected, on competitive examination, for nomination from his district for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, is a son of the late Charles T. Chase, who served as an Acting Master, U. S. N., from 1861 to 1865.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d U. S. Cav., commanding Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been tendered a hearty vote of thanks by Ransom Post, G. A. R., St. Louis, for the excellent order maintained by his direction on the reservation during the G. A. R. ceremonies there on last Memorial Day.

The supply ship Glacier, en route to Manila with a large supply of stores for the troops, is nearing her destination. She was at Colombo, Ceylon, July 5. In addition to her cargo of beef and mutton, she also carries munitions of war, including an armament for the captured Spanish vessels.

Mr. Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Company, of San Francisco, who was a guest at the Holland House, New York City, July 5, stated that work on the battleships Wisconsin and Ohio, the single-turreted monitor Wyoming, and three torpedo-boat destroyers, which his firm is constructing, is well advanced.

The many friends of Gen. A. K. Arnold, Colonel 1st U. S. Cav., now the senior Colonel of cavalry and of the line, are expressing the hope that long before he retires for age, March 24, 1901, the Brigadier General's star will descend upon his shoulders. Gen. Arnold was appointed as Brigadier General of Volunteers at the commencement of the Spanish-American War, and commanded a division in the South and in Cuba.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, having been presented with a handsome sword by a G. A. R. Post in Boston, Mass., says in acknowledgment: "That a wearer of the gray should, after these long years, receive so grand a testimonial from the wearers of the blue proves that the nation is indeed reunited, and it shall be my pride to hold your gift as the token that the union of the States is indeed, in the words of your immortal son: 'One and inseparable, now and forever.'"

The Skaneateles "Democrat" devotes nearly three columns to the recent marriage of Col. M. P. Maus to Miss M. L. Poor, which we reported last week. The military services of the gallant groom are given at length, and of the fair bride the paper says: "The many friends of Miss Poor in Skaneateles will miss her very much. She has been the life of the large household, and of the large parties of summer guests who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Poor home. To say that her early return to 'Willowbank' and that her married life may be filled with the best of earth's riches and complete with happiness, is wished by her host of friends here, is unnecessary. The Colonel has won a prize, and showers of congratulations are upon him."

Pay Director C. W. Abbot, U. S. N., is at Warren, R. I.

Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., U. S. A., has gone to Danville, Va.

Lieut. S. V. McClure, U. S. A., is at Riverside Hotel Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., has gone to Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Col. H. Clay Wood, U. S. A., has left New York City for Upper Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Baker, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., is at Island Heights, N. J.

Lieut. Col. P. H. Ellis, 8th U. S. Inf., has left Elkton, Md., for Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Brevet Capt. Jas. Davison, U. S. A., has gone to Lakeside Farm, Parktown P. O., Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Cruise, wife of Maj. Thomas Cruise, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., July 25 to join Maj. Cruise in Cuba.

Gen. and Mrs. William Sinclair are visiting Mrs. Sinclair's sister, Mrs. Lorain, at Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

Miss Nannie Sampson, daughter of Rear Adml. Sampson, according to a press despatch, is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Deering, widow of Paymr. Deering, U. S. N., will go with her daughter to York Harbor for the summer.

The address of Capt. L. L. Beckurts, 16th U. S. Inf., who goes to San Francisco on mustering duty, is Occidental Hotel.

Capt. W. T. May, 15th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. May are spending his leave of absence with relatives at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., retired, has taken a house in Georgetown, D. C., and is living there with his two young sons.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. C. Tidball has left Washington, D. C., for New London, Conn., his address being the Pequot House.

Capt. John Bigelow, 10th U. S. Cav., has gone on a visit to the Greene County Catskills, his address being Tannersville, N. Y.

Maj. William Amman, 13th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Porter, N. Y., visited friends in New York City and vicinity this week.

Lieut. T. O. Murphy, 10th U. S. Inf., who has been ordered to Pittsburg, Pa., on recruiting service, will reside with his family at Beaver, Pa.

Mrs. Heistand, wife of Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, of the Adjutant General's Department, is spending the summer at Hotel Luray, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine and daughter are now located at 1925 N street, Washington, D. C., in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Sawtelle and family.

Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, and has taken charge of the Quartermaster's Department at that post.

Maj. Robert Lee Longstreet, U. S. V., son of Gen. Longstreet, is in Washington, D. C., but hopes soon to be sent to the Philippines in some military capacity.

The approaching marriage at Bar Harbor, Me., of Miss Train, daughter of Capt. C. J. Train, U. S. Navy, to Mr. A. N. Hand, of New York, is announced.

Mrs. J. Pitman, wife of Maj. Pitman, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has gone to Kittery Point, Me., where the Major expects to pass a few weeks in August.

Mrs. J. C. Post, widow of Maj. J. C. Post, U. S. A., has left Lenox, Mass., with her little son for the Imperial Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I., to spend the summer.

Mrs. John A. Lejume, wife of Maj. John A. Lejume, U. S. M. C., has gone to Newport, R. I., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, wife of Dr. R. M. Kennedy, U. S. N. Their address will be 95 Pelham street.

Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle expects to sail from New York on July 8, with his wife and daughter, for London, England. While abroad Gen. Sawtelle's address will be care J. S. Morgan & Co., 32 Old Broad street, London, England.

In the official Army List June 15, 1899, on page 12, it is stated that Lieut. W. A. Burnside is in the 17th Inf., and on page 17 his regiment is given as the 14th Inf. This last is correct, as Lieut. Burnside has been transferred from the 17th to the 14th.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. V., left Washington, D. C., July 3 for Atlantic City, N. J. She was accompanied by Miss Helen Humphrey and the younger children. Miss Humphrey has gone to visit her cousin, Mrs. Fisher, at North Hatley, Canada.

In the issue of the "Magazine of the National Geographic Society" for June Comdr. Webster, of the U. S. Navy, contributes an article on Samoa, its people, costumes and customs, illustrated with numerous photographs taken by the writer several years since while attached to the Vandalia.

The commissioned force at Fort Sheridan, Ill., consists at present of Capts. Frank Thorp and D. H. Boughton and Lieuts. C. F. Crain, C. A. Hedekin, H. H. Pattison, O. I. Straub, G. V. Heidt and D. McCoach, of the line; Maj. G. W. Adair, Surg.; A. A. Surg. W. Whitney and Chaplains E. J. Vattman and H. C. Gavitt.

Col. Kellogg, 6th Inf., recently returned from Honolulu on sick leave, with Mrs. Kellogg. Misses Lucie and Kate Kellogg have left Fort Sam Houston for Fort Logan, where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Schenck, wife of Lieut. Schenck, 25th Inf. Mrs. Schenck expects to join her husband in Manila as soon as Army ladies are allowed to land in the islands.

Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., continues his duties as Equipment Officer, and has in addition to these duties the general inspection of the rope walks at Boston, Erie, Philadelphia, Auburn and Schenectady. Comdr. Pillsbury has had much experience in this duty, and it is the intention of the Department to retain him for this service until his turn to go afloat.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 5, 1899: Lieut. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, U. S. N.; Med. Insp. J. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U. S. N.; Col. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. T. Winston, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, U. S. A.; Capt. W. V. Judson, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. W. Hodges, U. S. N.; Capt. C. W. Abbot, U. S. A.

Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, wife and daughter of Maj. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., have made a fine bicycle record in Europe. After a tour of more than eight hundred miles through the Riviera and Maritime Alps the ladies crossed the Alps by the Brünig Pass and rode through Switzerland via the Bernese Oberland. Recently Mrs. and Miss O'Connell made a six weeks' bicycle trip through the Black Forest in Germany, and are now in London preparing for a ride through the English Lake District. In proof that the two Americans are the first women bicyclists known to have crossed the Alps alone, the Swiss Velo Club of Geneva has presented them with honorary membership.

P. A. Engr. W. L. Bailie is in Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. G. M. McClure, U. S. N., is at Youngstown, Ohio.

Ensign J. B. Cahoon, U. S. N., is staying at Elmira, N. Y.

Rear Adml. J. Irwin, U. S. N., is at Amagansett, L. I., N. Y.

P. A. Engineer L. T. Safford, U. S. N., is at Vestal, N. Y.

Gunner J. M. Ballard, U. S. N., retired, is at Augusta, Me.

Medical Director B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., is at Edgartown, Mass.

Rear Adml. F. M. Bunch, U. S. N., has gone to Holderness, N. H.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, U. S. N., is residing in New Bedford, Mass.

Lieut. E. J. Berwind, U. S. N., resides at 2 East 64th street, New York City.

Surg. J. W. Baker, U. S. N., is at 1025 East 34th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chief Engr. A. Adamson, U. S. N., is in Lynn, Mass., staying at 188 Washington street.

Rear Adml. O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., resides at 10 Granite street, New London, Conn.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert, U. S. N., is located at 125 West 44th street, New York City.

Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., was in Newport, R. I., June 30, on a short visit.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt contributes to the "Youth's Companion" of July 6 a graphic account of "The Fall of Manila."

Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 11th U. S. Inf., and bride have been spending a brief vacation at Ashbury Park, N. J.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st U. S. Inf., under recent promotion, changes base from Paso Caballo to Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Lieuts. F. E. Johnston and James F. Brady, 7th Art., and Asst. Surg. J. G. Wilsons are recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. J. K. Waring, 2d U. S. Inf., is at present on sick leave at Fort Meade, S. D., where he was advised to go by his medical adviser on account of illness contracted in the Cuban campaign. Later in the season he will join Mrs. Waring at Bensonhurst, L. I., N. Y., her address being Bay 25th street, between Benson and Bath streets, care Mrs. Reed.

Capt. J. Parker, 4th U. S. Cav., when he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th New York Volunteers, was in command at Cardenas, Cuba, and as the ranking captain with the regiment. He expects to have command of a squadron in the Philippines. Capt. Parker expected to sail on the transport Pennsylvania the latter part of June from San Francisco to Manila.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" writes: "I was in Venice when the news of Sampson's victory came. My knowledge of Italian being limited I took the paper to Prof. Rovera, who speaks almost perfect 'scholar's English,' and asked him to translate it to me, which he did in excellent style until he came near the end, when, with a little hesitation, he read, 'and the band played "The Flag with the Stars on It," and "It Will Be Very Warm in the City This Evening."'"

No stronger proof of the refreshing modesty of Rear Adml. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., could be had, says the "Standard-Union," of Brooklyn, than the fact that in all the great collection of books and magazines at the public library there is nothing but official record of his work in the Navy. No personal reminiscences, no story of his early life has been given to the public, and he is really provoked because a New York magazine, realizing that the public is interested in all the naval heroes of the war, and in Rear Adml. Philip particularly, is about to print an article made up chiefly of what it has been able to glean from other naval officers.

Lieut. Byron L. Reed, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, says the "Marine Record" of Cleveland, Ohio, has been again assigned to this district, after an absence of eight years. The Fessenden, to which vessel he has been detailed, is again in command of Capt. D. B. Hodgson, who took the dispatch boat McCulloch to Hong Kong previous to the outbreak of the war, and was with Dewey at the battle of Manila. Lieut. Reed has whirled around considerably also since he left Detroit. He first served on the old Andy Johnson on Lake Michigan for two years, thence going to Washington, where he spent three years in the Life-Saving Service Department, and the last three years he has been attached to the Pacific coast station, patrolling in the vicinity of Seattle, St. Michael's and other ports in the Behring Straits district.

Henry Langdon Butler, a graduate of Columbia Institute, of New York City, has been appointed alternate to West Point by Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr. At the competitive examination conducted by Principal Joseph J. Casey, at Grammar School No. 83, on June 17, the Board of Examiners awarded him the second highest average over the twenty-nine other applicants. Mr. Butler comes of an old New England family, several of his ancestors being men of distinction and prominence. His great-grandfather, Seth Jenkins, with his brother, Thomas Jenkins, founded the City of Hudson, N. Y. He is a descendant of Capt. Joel White, of Connecticut, and Capt. Jonathan Hale, Jr. (cousin of Nathan Hale), of Revolutionary fame; the former was great-grandson of Capt. John Mason, who commanded the forces which destroyed the Pequot Indians in 1637, while on his father's side he is descended from Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Amos Scudder, who was Gen. Washington's guide before the battle of Trenton.

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" thus describes Gen. Lawton: "To-day, fifty-six years of age, Lawton is as good physically as he ever was, and he is a physical marvel. He stands 6 feet 3 inches and weighs 210 pounds. He is straight, long armed, deep chested and thin flanked. He does not carry an ounce of fat. He is bone and sinew and muscle. His teeth are sound and his stomach is perfect; his only sign of age is a few gray hairs. Neither starvation in the Southwest nor ease in Washington, nor the sun or fever of Cuba and the Philippines has left a mark. When he feels like it he works forty-eight hours at a stretch. When the mood takes him he sleeps as long without turning over. He may fast two days and then eat two dozen redbirds at a sitting. He is a bachelor. If he ever had an affair of the heart his friends have never heard of it. He is not a pretty man. His hair stands up like bristles on a brush. His forehead is high and narrow, his cheekbones prominent, his jaw square and his lips thin. His mustache droops. His eye is the fighter's eye—gray—and there is not enough money coined to induce him to write a magazine article. This is the man who leads the firing line in the Philippines. It is easy to see in him the race type that marks the centuries from Viking to American."

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B. Willets Point, N. Y.; D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila; B. West Point, N. Y.; C. Camp Meade, Pa.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and D. Porto Rico; B. Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G. H. I. Fort Meade, S. D.; A. C. and L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; B. Fort Russell, Wyo.; K. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E. Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D. Fort Yates, N. D.; F. Fort Keogh, Mont.; M. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and B. E. H. K. Santa Clara, Cuba; A. C. D. F. G. and M. Matanzas, Cuba; I and L. Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, C. E. F. and I. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; B and L. Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A. D. M. and H. Fort Myer, Va.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to Manila.
5th Cav.—Headquarters, D. H. and I. Mayaguez, P. R.; A. Arellano; B. Utado; C. Humacao; E. San German; F. Bayamon; G. Albolito; I. Ponce; K. Manati; M. Cayey.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and G. Fort Riley, Kan.; B. F. and K. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C. Fort Logan, Col.; E. Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F. Sequoia, National Park, Cal.; H. Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L. Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M. Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. H. K. L. M. Havana; Troops C, E, G and I. Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B. Fort Frant, Ariz.; C. Fort Douglas, Utah; I. Fort Duchesne, Utah; D. Fort Ringold, Tex.; E and G. Fort Apache, Ariz.; F. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H. Fort Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Brown, Tex.; M. Fort Clark, Tex.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, H. Mansanillo, Cuba; G. Campechuela; L and M. Bayamo, Cuba; B. Gibra; E and I. Holguin; F. Banes; K. Puerto Padre; D. Mayari.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A and N. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N. Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O. Jackson Bks., La.; E. Manila; F. Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G. Fort San Jacinto; H and L. Fort Barancas, Fla.; I. Fort Morgan, Ala.; K. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Art.—Headquarters, B. C. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. M. Havana, Cuba; A and F. Quemados, Cuba; N and O. organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.
3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A. Circle City, Alaska; B. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; C. San Francisco, Cal.; E. Fort Mason, Cal.; F. Fort Riley; G. H. K. and L. Manila; P. I.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; I. Fort Scott, Cal.; N. Angel Island, Cal.; O. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; D. San Francisco, Cal.; J. San Diego Barracks, Cal.
4th Art.—Headquarters and G. N. O. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Washington, Md.; B. Fort Riley, Kan.; C. Fort Caswell, N. C.; D. Fort McHenry, Md.; F. Manila; I. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L. Battery Point, Del.; M. Long Island Head, Mass.; K. Fort Hunt, Va.; H. Fort Mott, N. J.; E. North Point, Md.
5th Art.—Headquarters, H and N. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G. San Juan, P. R.; C. I and L. Fort Hancock, N. J.; K. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; F. Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F. Manila.
6th Art.—Hdqs. and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. M and O. Manila; A, I, K and N. Honolulu.
7th Art.—Headquarters, H and I. Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A. Fort Greble, R. I.; L. Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C. Fort Adams, R. I.; D. Fort Williams, Me.; E. Fort Preble, Me.; F. Groves Cliff, Mass.; G. Fort Warren, Mass.; K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M. and O. Washington Barracks, D. C.; B. Great Gulf Island, N. Y.; N. Fort Totten, N. Y.

Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Headquarters, B. C. D. I. K. L. M. Cienfuegos, Cuba; A. Sancti Spiritus; E and H. Calbarien; F. Sagua la Grande; G. Trinidad.
3d Inf.—At Manila.
4th Inf.—At Manila.
5th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. G. and M. at Santiago, Cuba; B. Palma Sorina, Cuba; E and K. at San Luis; D. at Holguin; F. Morro Castle; H and I. Guantanamo; L. Baracoa, Cuba.
6th Inf.—Arrived at Manila, June 19.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and H. at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M. at Fort Brady, Mich.; A. at Walker, Minn.; B. at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C. at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; K. at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Fort Thomas, Kentucky; D. at Fort Crook, Neb.; I. at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; E. F. and L. ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to prepare for service in Alaska.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—At Manila.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. F. G. H. I. K and L. Matanzas, Cuba; C. D. E. and M. at Cardenas, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Headquarters, B. E. D. I and M. San Juan, Porto Rico; A and G. Ponce, P. R.; C. Mayaguez, P. R.; F. Ponce, P. R.; H. Aguadilla; K. Humacao; L. Lares.
12th Inf.—At Manila.
13th Inf.—At Manila.
14th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. L. and M. Manila, P. I.; B and H. Presidio, Cal., ordered to sail June 7 on the Grant for Manila.
15th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. D. G. H. M. at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B. F. I. L. Ciego de Avila, Cuba; E and K. Neuvas.
16th Inf.—At Manila.
17th Inf.—At Manila.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
19th Inf.—Ordered to Manila on the transport Tartar, to sail from San Francisco, July 20.
20th Inf.—At Manila, P. I.
21st Inf.—At Manila.
22d Inf.—At Manila.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.
24th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. Manila; D. Fort Harrison, Mont.; B. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M. New Fort Spokane, Wash.; L. divided between Dyca and Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
25th Inf.—Headquarters, B. E. F. H. I. K. L. M. Manila; A. Fort Bliss, Tex.; C. San Carlos, Ariz.; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The development of fire effect by the use of quick-firing guns on fixed mountings represents a tremendous gain in the defensive power of fortresses. The results of the quick-firing artillery experiments at Shoeburyness are positively astounding, and it must be borne in mind that the men by whom they were achieved were not selected experts, but merely squads of garrison gunners undergoing courses of instruction. At a target moving at rates of from twenty to thirty miles an hour an average rate of 17.3 rounds per minute was reached with the Hotchkiss 6-pr. quick-firer, resulting in an average of 3.28 hits per gun per minute. Opposed to such a fire as this an incursion by torpedo boats becomes utterly impracticable. The targets used for the experiments measured 12 ft. by 4 ft., and the ranges were from 400 to 800 yds. If such results are already attainable it may be imagined what will follow when automatic sights have been fitted to the mountings. With automatic sights the mechanism that aligns the sights governs the elevating gear of the gun so as to bring it to the correct elevation for the distance.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

G. O. 122, JULY 5, 1899, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—The following orders have been received from the War Department:

By direction of the President, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large, U. S. Volunteers, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in G. O. 35, of 1899, H. Q. A., A. G. O., and for organizing the same into regiments:

The strength of regiments, officers and enlisted men, will be as provided for by Sections 4 and 12, of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th Regts. of Inf., U. S. V.

Of the commissioned officers shall be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and Captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated, for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care and assembly of parts of the rifle, and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the Regular Army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental and physical fitness, and capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the Regular Army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these Volunteer regiments, whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the Regular service. Except in special cases only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. In view of the probable severe service of these regiments and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

The Lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the Regular Army.

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous, the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and Army Regulations.

Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the Commanding General of the Department in which the rendezvous is located, and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of Infantry, U. S. V., will be organized as follows:

26th at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
27th at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
28th at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
29th at Fort McPherson, Georgia.
30th at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
31st at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
32d at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
33d at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
34th at Fort Logan, Colorado.
35th at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions will govern in recruiting and organizing the regiments of infantry ordered to be enlisted for the Volunteer service:

Organization.

Under sections 4 and 12 of the act approved March 2, 1899, each regiment of infantry shall consist of one Colonel; one Lieutenant Colonel; three Majors; one Surgeon with the rank of Major; two Assistant Surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of Captain and one that of 1st Lieutenant; fourteen Captains, two of whom shall be available for detail as Adjutant and Quartermaster; sixteen 1st Lieutenants, of whom one shall be available for detail as Commissary and three for detail as battalion Adjutants; twelve 2d Lieutenants; one Sergeant Major; one Quartermaster Sergeant; one Commissary Sergeant, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a regimental Quartermaster Sergeant of infantry; three hospital stewards; three battalion Sergeant Majors, who shall be senior to and have the pay and allowances of a 1st Sergeant; one band, and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Each infantry band shall consist of one chief musician; one principal musician; one drum major, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a 1st Sergeant; four Sergeants; eight corporals; one cook, and twelve privates.

Each infantry company shall consist of one Captain; one 1st Lieutenant; one 2d Lieutenant; one 1st Sergeant; one Quartermaster Sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of a Sergeant; four Sergeants; twelve Corporals; two cooks; two musicians; one artificer, and eighty-three privates.

Total number of officers in each regiment, 50
Total number of enlisted men in each regiment, 1,300

Recruiting.

The enlistment of men for the ten regiments of infantry, U. S. Volunteers, will be made by the Regular recruiting officers at all city recruiting stations and military posts within the United States. The commanding officer of every post will, if not already done, immediately detail an officer of his command as post recruiting officer (A. R. 854). The men enlisted for this service will be forwarded to the respective regimental rendezvous in suitable detachments, each under the charge of an enlisted man of the recruiting service, or a reliable member of the detachment.

In the matter of shelter, subsistence and transportation, recruiting officers will be governed by the orders and instructions prescribed for the regular recruiting service.

Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced as follows, and recruiting officers will be governed accordingly:

For the 26th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Plattsburg Barracks, New York: The New England States, excepting Connecticut, and the portion of the State of New York north of the 42° of latitude.

For the 27th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania: The State of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York south of the 42° of latitude, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

For the 28th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania: The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

For the 29th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers,

Fort McPherson, Georgia: The States embraced in the Department of the Gulf.

For the 30th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Fort Sheridan, Illinois: The States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

For the 31st Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Fort Thomas, Kentucky: The States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

For the 32d Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: The States embraced in the Department of the Missouri, excepting Arkansas.

For the 33d Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Texas: The States of Texas and Arkansas, the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

For the 34th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Fort Logan, Colorado: The States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota.

For the 35th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Vancouver Barracks, Washington: The States embraced in the Departments of the Columbia and California.

Qualifications for Recruits for Volunteers.

The term of service will be for the period ending June 30, 1901, and, as provided in section 12 of the act of March 2, 1899, these enlistments may be made "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

In other respects they will be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed for recruiting the Regular Army.

Applicants for original enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language. Soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the United States Army, Regular or Volunteer, may be re-enlisted within three months from date of discharge without regard to the maximum age limitation.

No person under 18 years of age will be enlisted or re-enlisted, and minors between the ages of 18 and 21 must not be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally-appointed guardian.

Married men will not be enlisted or re-enlisted without special authority from a regimental commander, or from the Adjutant General of the Army in the absence of a regimental organization. Such authority will be given only in exceptional cases in the interest of the public service.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer regarding age and character. They must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment; their fitness for the military service can be determined only upon examination at a recruiting station.

For infantry the height should not be less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds, and not more than one hundred and ninety (190) pounds.

Recruiting officers are, however, authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants who are ten pounds or less overweight or underweight, or who vary not more than a fraction of an inch from the required height or chest measures, if they meet all other requirements, and their enlistment is recommended by the medical examiner. In every such case the variation from the normal standard should be carefully noted on the enlistment paper.

Enlistments.

The enlistment form for volunteers (A. G. O., No. 8, Vols., June 26, 1899) will be used. This blank includes a form for the physical examination of recruits. All enlistments will be as privates, and only one enlistment paper will be made in the case of each volunteer soldier. Enlistment papers will be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army by the recruiting officer on the 10th, 20th and last day of each month, with a tri-monthly report prepared on Form A. G. O., No. 29, with the slight modifications necessary to adapt it to the purpose.

Each tri-monthly report will be marked "U. S. Volunteers," and, with the enlistment papers pertaining thereto, will be mailed to this office in an envelope containing no other matter. Recruiting officers are required to give personal attention to the preparation and forwarding of these reports, as it is of first importance that they be promptly and correctly rendered.

A descriptive and assignment card (A. G. O., No. 9, Vols., June 26, 1899) will be prepared for each recruit enlisted and will be sent to the destination of the recruit, as provided in paragraph 850, Army Regulations, and the instructions on the card.

Great care must be taken in the preparation of all these blanks. A supply of the same has been mailed to recruiting officers.

Examination of Recruits.

At a recruiting station where there is no medical officer of the Army, Regular or Volunteer, available to examine applicants for enlistment, General Orders, No. 47, of 1899, from this office, will govern. In view of the probable severe service required and the climatic conditions to which men may be subjected, their physical qualification is of first importance, and only those who fully meet the requirements will be enlisted.

The outline figure card (A. G. O., No. 8) and the form for the physical examination of a recruit (A. G. O., No. 39) required by existing orders to be sent to the Surgeon General of the Army in the case of every recruit enlisted for the Regular Army are not called for in the case of volunteers enlisted under these instructions.

Hospital Stewards.

Candidates for appointment as hospital stewards of Volunteer regiments must produce certificates of proficiency from a reputable college of pharmacy, and after enlistment will be appointed as such by the Colonel of the regiment upon the recommendation of the surgeon of the regiment, the warrant to be made and the appointment to take effect on the date of enlistment.

Army regulations applying to hospital stewards in the Regular Army, except as herein otherwise provided, will apply to regimental hospital stewards who may be discharged from the service for cause by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of a Board of three officers convened by the Regimental Commander to investigate and report upon the case.

General Provisions.

Until regimental officers have been appointed to the Volunteer regiments the commanding officers of the posts designated for rendezvous will take charge of recruits sent there and make all necessary arrangements for their subsistence, quarters, instruction, etc., and they are required to render every possible aid to the officers of Volunteers in organizing and equipping regiments.

These troops while at the rendezvous will be accounted for on a separate line or lines on the post return, officers to be accounted for by name, and when these troops are organized into companies and regiments they will form a separate command, but the permanent post commander will not be superseded, nor will the existing status of affairs at the post proper and upon the military reservation be disturbed without instructions from the War Department. To enable the post commander to

comply with this requirement all commanders of Volunteer organizations will furnish a copy of their returns to the commander of the post.

When the organization of a company has been completed, two organization rolls, to be signed by the company commander, will at once be prepared, the data therefor to be taken from the descriptive and assignment cards. The blank form of muster-in roll will be used for this purpose. One copy of the roll, with the assignment cards, will be forwarded through the regimental commander to the Adjutant General of the Army; the other copy to be retained. The men having been properly enlisted and duly sworn, the oath on the roll need not be administered, nor need the roll be signed by the men.

The officers designated to organize regiments under these rules will at the proper time make requisitions on the several staff departments for arms, equipments, clothing and camp equipage, indicating the point to which supplies are to be sent; and they will keep the Adjutant General of the Army advised as to progress of the recruitment and organization of their several commands.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 25, DEPT. HAVANA, JUNE 23, 1899.

Hereafter the artillery defences of Havana will constitute one post under command of the senior officer of Artillery present. The stations at Cabana, Reina Battery, Santa Clara Battery, Pto. de la Libertad, and the batteries at Vedado (considered as a unit) will each constitute a sub-post of the above. For convenience of administration the reference of Commissary and Quartermaster's papers will be made direct to these Headquarters from each sub-post.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ludlow.

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, JUNE 30, 1899.

Pursuant to paragraph 30, S. O. 151, c. 2, A. G. O., Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.

GROTE HUTCHESON, Captain and Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., A. A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, JUNE 24, 1899.

Maj. Jerome A. Watrous, Paymaster, U. S. A., having reported in compliance with paragraph 41, S. O. 135, c. 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, with station at Portland, Ore., relieving Maj. John S. Wicher, Paym., U. S. A.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

HENRY P. MCCAIN, Captain, 14th Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 83, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 22, 1899.

Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf., now at Ponce, P. R., is relieved from duty at that point and will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for station.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 84, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 23, 1899.

Refers to the examination of documents presented by teachers who compete in the Concours for the provision of vacant schools.

G. O. 85, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 23, 1899.

The observance of the 24th day of June as a holiday in the Island of Porto Rico having been sustained by long usage the Governor General of the island upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice and at the request of many inhabitants, is pleased to order that to-morrow will be a holiday in respect to civil government and business; all unnecessary civil work may be suspended; business houses desiring to continue open may do so.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 86, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 23, 1899.

Company, Troop and Battery Commanders will forward to the Chief Paymaster of the Department the pay rolls of their organizations for extension prior to payment.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. TEXAS, JUNE 24, 1899.

The undersigned assumes command of the Department of Texas.

CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, Colonel, 12th Inf., Commanding.

G. O. 2, DEPT. TEXAS, JUNE 24, 1899.

1. 1st Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art., pending the arrival of Maj. Parker W. West at these headquarters, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department.

2. Pending instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Capt. Robert H. Stevens, A. Q. M., in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

3. Capt. Robert H. Stevens, A. Q. M., is announced as Chief Commissary of this Department.

4. Maj. John L. Bullis, P. M., is announced as Chief Paymaster of this Department.

5. Pending instructions from Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Maj. Charles L. Helzmann, Surg., is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Chief Surgeon of this department.

Maj. Parker W. West, Inspector General, U. S. V., having, pursuant to par. 36, S. O. 133, A. G. O., dated Washington, D. C., June 3, 1899, reported at these headquarters, is announced as Acting Adjutant General and Inspector General of this Department.

Maj. Parker W. West, I. G., U. S. V., is announced as Engineer Officer, Signal Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of this Department.

1st Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art., is announced as Acting Aide-de-camp to the Department Commander and in charge of the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department.

By order of Colonel McKibbin:

P. W. WEST, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE EAST, JULY 3, 1899.

Announces, under A. R. 230, the period and character of practical instruction to be given to the artillery troops for the year 1899.

CIRCULAR 33, DIV. CUBA, JUNE 29, 1899.

The attention of post and other commanders is called to Army Regulations 457, 458, 460 and 461.

Copies of maps, with marginal notes showing any difference between the existing maps and those made by the officer in charge of making field notes and sketches, will be sent to these headquarters as soon as completed.

By command of Major General Brooke:

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 26, DEPT. HAVANA, JULY 1, 1899.

Announces that on July 1 the preliminary instruction in target practice of the troops of this command will be commenced and directs regimental commanders to give the necessary consideration to the selection of suitable ranges free from danger to all persons and property and convenient to garrisons and sub-posts.

CIRCULAR 32, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 30, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2, Circular No. 5, Jan. 24, 1899, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Transportation.—Officers being transported on Army transports shall not take the rooms of the Masters, Quartermasters, Surgeons or other permanent officers of the ships.—[Orders Actg. Sec. War, June 25, '99—24712, A. G. O.] The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Date of Commencement of the Military Service of a Volunteer Officer.—The date on which a Volunteer officer, appointed by the President, formally accepts his appointment should be considered as the date of the commencement of his military service. No such officer should be recognized as

having been in the military service of the United States, under his appointment, because of any service that may have been rendered by him prior to his formal acceptance of that appointment.—[Decision Sec. War, June 28, '99.]

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 119, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 30, 1899.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 26, 1899.

The President of the United States, by order dated June 13, 1899, having reserved from sale and set apart for military purposes the following described public lands located at the mouth of Mission Creek, District of Alaska, at a point known as Eagle City, the same are declared a military reservation for the post of Fort Egbert:

Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.," thence due west two miles; thence south five miles; thence east eight miles; thence north to the bank of the Yukon River; thence westerly along the shore of the left bank of the Yukon River to the place of beginning.

The reservation herein declared is subject to all valid rights existing at the date of the President's order.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 120, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 1, 1899.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1899.

By direction of the President, the Department of Puerto Principe and the Department of Santiago, Cuba, are consolidated and will be known as the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the department, with headquarters at Santiago.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 121, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 3, 1899.

Describes certain lands set apart for military purposes, near the City of Bismarck, in Burleigh County, North Dakota, in connection with other lands recently acquired near said city as the site for a military post, and to be known as the military reservation of the new post near Bismarck, N. D.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., Commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., June 27.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, I. G., U. S. A., will report to the Assistant Secretary of War for duty. (W. D., July 3.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this department, to take effect on July 1, 1899. (D. P. R., June 22.)

Maj. Thomas Cruse, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Department. (D. P. R., June 22.)

1st Lieut. Thos. H. Slavens, Q. M., 4th Cav., is detailed to act as Q. M. and Commissary on the transport Wyeland. In addition to the above duties, Lieut. Slavens will take charge of the detachment to accompany the horses of the 4th Cavalry, to be shipped on the Wyeland. (D. Cal., June 26.)

Capt. Cyril W. King, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for duty in charge of the repairs to be made to the plumbing and sewerage at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., July 5.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Alexander Goehr (appointed July 1, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery L, 3d U. S. Artillery) will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty. (W. D., July 5.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. Frank A. Kidwell, U. S. A. (recently appointed from Quartermaster Sergeant, 5th U. S. Inf.), will proceed to Piacetas, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, for duty. (D. S., June 22.)

Comy. Sergt. Thos. H. Jones will proceed to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Madison Barracks, July 3.)

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Pennsylvania during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 19.)

Comy. Sergt. Otto Denner is transferred to Long Island Head, Mass. (W. D., July 5.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hosp. Stwd. James H. Boyle, having been reported sick and in an unfit condition for duty in Alaska, so much of par. 12, S. O. 123, c. 2, D. Cal., is revoked, and he will report to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. Ephraim Stevenson will report to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., room 15, Army Building, San Francisco, for duty with the companies of the 7th Inf., under orders to proceed to Alaska. (D. Cal., June 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. Eugene C. Webb will report to the C. O., Presidio, Cal. (D. Cal., June 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. Fred Gleeseking will report at once to the C. O., 24th U. S. Inf., to accompany headquarters and one battalion of that regiment, to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 22.)

Hosp. Stwd. Harry A. Sill, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the Medical Supply Depot, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., June 21.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted A. Surg. Compton Wilson. (D. P. R., June 22.)

Upon the abandonment of the Post of Adjuntas, P. R., A. Surg. Gerry S. Driver will proceed to the United States and report to the Surgeon General, for orders. (D. P. R., June 22.)

A. Surg. Stephen Wythe, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Presidio, Cal., for duty at the camp of recruits. (D. Cal., June 23.)

A. Surg. Robert J. McDory, U. S. A., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., June 23.)

The leave for seven days granted A. Surg. Robert G. Macy, U. S. A., is extended to include July 4, 1899. (D. S., June 23.)

Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg., now at Angel Island, Cal., will report to the Chief Surgeon for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg. Maj. Gibson will take station, temporarily, in San Francisco. (D. Cal., June 23.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. John Praunoff, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., June 26.)

Maj. Franklin A. Meacham, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, for the purpose of making an examination upon the quality of the water in the well from which it is proposed to furnish water for the use of the troops stationed at that point. (D. Cuba, June 26.)

A. Surg. Meyer Herman, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba. (D. Cuba, June 26.)

A. Surg. Leoncio Juncos, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara. (D. Cuba, June 26.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 6, 1899, is granted A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U. S. A., Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., June 29.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Thomas A. McDonald, Hospital Corps, now in confinement at Fort San Jacinto, Texas, will be discharged without honor. (W. D., June 30.)

Maj. James W. Dawes, Addl. Paym., U. S. V., will take station at Havana, Cuba, to date from June 21, 1899. (D. Cuba, June 26.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days, is granted A. Surg. J. F. Hadley. (Fort Adams, June 30.)

A. Surg. L. T. Griffith is appointed Exchange Officer and Treasurer. (Fort Preble, July 3.)

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg., and A. Surg. Charles A. McQuesten, U. S. A., will report to Maj. J. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., and proceed with that officer to Alaska, for the purpose of accompanying to San Francisco Battery A, 3d U. S. Art. and detachments of the 8th U. S. Inf., now in Alaska under orders to proceed there. (D. Cal., June 22.)

The orders directing A. Surg. Robert H. Zauner, U. S. A., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, etc., are revoked, and he will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Zealandia. (D. Cal., June 19.)

A. Surg. Robert H. Zauner, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as member of the Board of Medical Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 120, c. 2, D. Cal. (D. Cal., June 19.)

A. Surg. S. MacCandless Stuart, U. S. A., will report for duty with Cos. B and H, 14th U. S. Inf., now at Angel Island, Cal., and accompany these companies to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan. (D. Cal., June 19.)

A. Surg. J. C. Garlington, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 24th U. S. Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to accompany the headquarters and one battalion of that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 19.)

A. Surg. J. Milton Heller, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 24th U. S. Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to accompany one battalion of that regiment to the Philippine Islands on the transport Zealandia. (D. Cal., June 19.)

The order directing 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, etc., is revoked, and he will report to the C. O., 24th U. S. Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 19.)

A. Surg. C. H. Fischer, U. S. A., will return to Holbrook, Ariz., on his way to his proper station, Fort Apache, Ariz. (D. Cal., June 28.)

The orders directing 1st Lieut. P. C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, etc., are revoked, and he will report to the C. O., 24th U. S. Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 19.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles Blumeling, U. S. A., will be sent to report to Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S., U. S. V., for duty on the transport Pennsylvania, during the voyage of that ship to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., June 29.)

The orders directing Hospital Steward Fred Gleeseking to report to the C. O., 24th Infantry, for duty with that regiment, etc., are revoked, and he will report for duty on the transport Commamough, on the day of sailing of that ship to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 29.)

A. Surg. Nevil M. Garrett, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon on the transport Pennsylvania, to sail June 30 to Manila, P. I., and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., June 29.)

Acting Hospital Steward Ernest Jenkes, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 24th Infantry, for duty with that regiment and to accompany it to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 27.)

A. Surg. James R. Cutter, U. S. A., will report at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty, relieving A. Surg. F. W. Dudley, U. S. A., who will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., June 27.)

The following medical officers, and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, as follows: On the transport Valencia, to sail on June 28, 1st Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Asst. Surg., and Acting Asst. Surg. M. L. Hoffedinger, U. S. A., for duty with troops on the transport; Hospital Steward Paul L. Whitmarsh, and Acting Steward Oscar R. Gayle, for duty with the 25th Infantry on the transport; on the transport Pennsylvania, to sail June 30, 1st Lieut. P. C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg.; Acting Asst. Surg. J. C. Garlington, U. S. A.; Hospital Steward Fred Gleeseking, for duty with troops on the transport. (D. Cal., June 27.)

A. Surg. Donald Maclean, Jr., U. S. A., will report for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 27.)

A. Surg. John McDill, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 1.)

Capt. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed temporarily as a member of the Army Retiring Board ordered to meet at Governors Island, New York, during the absence of Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., temporarily relieved. (W. D., July 1.)

Capt. Jas. M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., will, on account of illness, remain at the Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., June 27.)

Acting Hospital Steward Oscar B. Gayle, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Detachment of the 25th Infantry, now at the Presidio, to accompany it to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 27.)

A. Surg. Vernon K. Earhman, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Presidio, Cal., for duty at the camp of recruits. (D. Cal., June 27.)

Hospital Steward Charles W. Cramer will be sent to the transport Pennsylvania to sail June 30, for duty with the 25th Infantry. (D. Cal., June 29.)

Hospital Steward Michael Leahy, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the camp of recruits. (D. Cal., June 26.)

A. Surg. William Grey Miller, James E. Shellenberger, John R. Herford and H. H. Rutherford, U. S. A., and Acting Hospital Steward Charles Blumeling, U. S. A., are assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 26.)

A. Surg. Charles H. Stearns, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 24.)

Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the new General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and, in addition, he will take command of the old General Hospital at that post, relieving Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cal., June 24.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty: A. Surg. S. Chase de Kraft, A. Surg. Ernest C. Schultze, A. Surg. Julius C. Le Hardy, A. Surg. James W. Van Dusen, A. Surg. Stevens T. Harris, A. Surg. Robert P. Hobbs. (W. D., July 3.)

A. Surg. Louis L. Gilman, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (W. D., July 3.)

A. Surg. Gilbert E. Seaman, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., before July 12, 1899, for duty. (W. D., July 3.)

The following officers of the Medical Department will report to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty: Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Asst. Surg. (W. D., July 3.)

A. Surg. Richard Wilson, U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty. (W. D., July 3.)

Acting Hospital Steward Adolph K. Berners is transferred to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (W. D., July 3.)

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty as a member of the C. M. convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., provided it does not reduce the court below the minimum authorized by law. (D. L., July 3.)

Maj. Willard S. H. Matthews, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Manila. (W. D., July 5.)

A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (W. D., July 5.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and relieve Maj. James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., who will repair to New York City for further orders. (W. D., July 1.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. R. O. Richard, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Santa Clara, Cuba. (D. Cuba, June 25.)

2d Lieut. William E. Davies, U. S. V. Signal Corps, now on leave, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the Signal Corps detachment at Angel Island. (W. D., July 3.)

The following changes in the stations of Signal Corps officers, U. S. V., are ordered: 1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, Governors Island, New York City; 2d Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, to New York City. (W. D., July 5.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and join his troop (K). (W. D., July 3.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to New York City and await further orders. (W. D., July 1.)
Maj. Argalus G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to New York City and await further orders. (W. D., July 3.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Lieuts. L. C. Andrews and Godwin Ordway, 3d Cav., are assigned to Troop G. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 28.)
Corp. H. Waters, B, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d Cav., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Myer.)
1st Lieut. E. M. Supies, 3d Cav., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Myer, July 1.)

1st Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., will proceed to Camp Olympia, near Burlington, Vt., and make an investigation as to certain matters at that place referred to in papers transmitted to him. (D. E., July 6.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL MICHAEL COONEY.

The retirement from active service of Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th U. S. Cav., having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (W. D., July 3.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., will return to his proper station at Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., June 29.)
Troop H, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed by rail to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (D. M., June 27.)

1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., of his post duties. (D. M., June 23.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended three months. (W. D., June 29.)
Troop E, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed by rail to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty. (D. M., June 27.)

Troops E and H, 6th Cavalry, left Fort Riley, July 3, for Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Capt. L. A. Craig and B. H. Cheever, 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan and 2d Lieut. Stewart Heintzelman are the officers with the troops. The families of Capt. Craig and Cheever accompany them.

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav. (W. D., July 5.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., will return to his proper station, Fort Du Chesse, Utah. (D. Colo., June 26.)

1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., will proceed to Denver, and take charge of the recruiting station in Denver, Colo., with branch station at Cheyenne, Wyo., relieving Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d Inf. (D. Colo., June 26.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., is extended ten days. (W. D., July 1.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, 2d U. S. Art. (D. Colo., June 26.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and to visit the United States, is granted Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Art. (D. Colo., June 23.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d U. S. Art. (W. D., July 1.)

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., is detailed for duty on recruiting service for a period of three months from this date, and will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and relieve Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., from such duty. (W. D., July 1.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

The following transfers in the 3d U. S. Artillery are made to take effect this date: Capt. John D. C. Hossain, from Battery A to Battery B; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, from Battery N to Battery A. (W. D., June 30.)

Capt. George T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Art., is assigned to Battery N of that regiment. (W. D., June 30.)
Capt. Joseph M. Callie and 2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, 3d Art., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 7, S. O. 128, c. a., from these headquarters, vice 2d Lieut. Guy T. Scott and Alfred B. Putnam, 3d Art., relieved. (D. Cal., June 26.)

Capt. Edward Davis, Q. M., 3d Art., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 7, S. O. 128, D. C., and Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 9th Inf., is detailed a member in his stead. (D. Cal., June 24.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Capt. A. S. Cummins, 4th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. Lieut. J. E. McMahon, Summary Court, Adjutant and Recruiting Officer; Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Mott, N. J., June 20.)

Maj. J. M. Lancaster and Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., are appointed Fire Marshal and Assistant Fire Marshal. (Fort Monroe, June 28.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is appointed Engineer, Range, Signal and Recruiting Officer. (Battery Point, Del., June 30.)

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is appointed Exchange Officer at this post. Sergt. H. A. Clark, 4th Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Long Island Head, July 1.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted to Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Q. M., 4th Art. (D. E., June 3.)

1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty with his battery. (D. E., June 30.)

Sergt. H. B. Edney, H, 4th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. Sergt. W. Tscherning, Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Mott, June 29.)

Corp. N. Beall, A, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th U. S. Art. (D. P. R., June 19.)

Sergt. Chas. Serry, K, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, has been continued in rank as Sergeant from March 23, 1898.

Capt. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Hamilton, July 3.)

Capt. W. Newcomb, 5th Art., is appointed Fire Marshal. (Fort Hamilton, July 3.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 6th Art. (Battery N), will proceed to join that battery at Honolulu, H. I., on the transport Valencia. (D. Cal., June 26.)

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, 6th Art. (Battery N), will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 27.)

Battery K, 6th U. S. Artillery, baseball team, at Honolulu, June 19, defeated the team of Palma Chapel. The score stood: Battery K—6 0 5 0 1 0 1 0—13. Palma Chapel—1 2 1 0 0 5 1 0—10. The Palmas played a plucky uphill game, and nearly wrested the victory from their opponents by splendid rallies in the seventh and eighth innings. But the Artillerymen's steadiness enabled them to pull out ahead.

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. G. F. E. Harrison, 7th Art., is appointed Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Adams, June 30.)

Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., will in addition to his other duties, take temporary charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Department. (D. E., July 3.)

Capt. John A. Lundeen, 7th Art., will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Rodman, Mass., for the purpose of investigating as to conditions of water supply and other accommodations for the detachment there. (D. E., July 3.)

Capt. H. C. Davis, 7th Art., is assigned to Battery D. (7th Artillery, July 3.)

2d Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Schuyler, June 30.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will repair to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty on the recruiting service. (W. D., July 3.)

1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., July 3.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for his instructions as to the time and place he will appear before a board to examine him as to his fitness for promotion. (D. Cuba, June 23.)

Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf., was ordered, June 10, to proceed from Pinar del Rio to Guanajay, Cuba, in order to relieve Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th U. S. Inf., of his duties in charge of the payment of the 6th Corps, Cuban Army. (D. Cuba, June 23.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 3d Inf. (Fort Columbus, July 4.)

2d Lieut. Maxwell Keyes, 3d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 29.)

1st Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 3d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 27.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

2d Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 4th U. S. Infantry, and will report to the C. O., 19th U. S. Infantry, for duty with the latter regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 4th U. S. Infantry. (W. D., July 5.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

The following officers of the 5th U. S. Infantry will proceed to stations as follows and report to their respective commanding officers for duty: 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Battalion Adjutant, to San Luis, Cuba; 2d Lieut. John W. Wright, to Guantanamo, Cuba. (D. S., June 28.)

Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Denver, Colo., via Omaha, Neb. (W. D., July 3.)

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. James E. Normoy, 5th U. S. Inf., will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago, for his instructions as to the time and place they will appear before a board to examine them as to their fitness for promotion. (D. Cuba, June 23.)

Capt. S. W. Miller, 5th Inf., will proceed to New York City and await further orders. (W. D., July 1.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Telegraphic notification having been received that 2d Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 7th U. S. Inf., has been transferred to the 7th U. S. Infantry, and assigned to Co. F, Lieut. McCoy will at once proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., June 24.)

Telegraphic notification having been received that the transfer of 2d Lieut. Frank R. Lang, from the 9th to the 7th U. S. Infantry, has been revoked, Lieut. Lang, now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., will at once return to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 21.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 8th U. S. Inf. (D. Cuba, June 26.)

Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City. (W. D., June 30.)

1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Wheeling, West Va., and relieve Maj. Argalus G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., from the charge of the recruiting station in that city. (W. D., July 3.)

Capt. Robert F. Ames, 8th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination by an officer of the Medical Department. (W. D., July 5.)

1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Springs, Ark., for medical treatment. (W. D., July 5.)

2d Lieut. Edward W. Perkins and Henry S. Wagner, 8th U. S. Inf., will report to the Commanding General, for his instructions as to the time and place they will appear before a board to examine them as to their fitness for promotion. (D. Cuba, June 23.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.

1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 1.)

Lieut. Col. C. A. Coolidge, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 7, S. O. 128, c. a., these headquarters, and Maj. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is detailed as a member of the court in his stead. (D. Cal., June 28.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWEES.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 1.)

1st Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as chief mustering officer for the State of Arkansas. (W. D., July 5.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenmeyer, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 23.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSBY.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf. (D. P. R., June 19.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Geo. W. Benson, Band, 11th Infantry, took place with military honors at Fort Columbus, June 30. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Capt. William Weigel, 11th U. S. Inf. (recently honorably discharged as Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.), is relieved from further duty at Havana, Cuba. (W. D., July 3.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 11th U. S. Inf. (D. P. R., June 22.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Details of the drowning of five men of the 12th U. S. Infantry, in the Pasig River, Philippines, June 3, have been received. Four bodies were recovered—E. Hermann, J. L. Whims, Nels Andersen and Joseph Nuleville—and were interred in the new national cemetery.

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

Maj. Harry G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed to West Point, New York, for examination by an officer of the Medical Department. (W. D., July 5.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

1st Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., relieved. (W. D., July 5.)

Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Collector of Customs of Porto Rico and as Collector of Customs at San Juan, P. R., to take effect July 1, 1899, in order to enable him to devote his entire time to his duties as treasurer of the island of Porto Rico. (D. P. R., June 22.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 16th U. S. Infantry, and will proceed to Manila with the 16th U. S. Infantry, and then join the 16th U. S. Infantry. (W. D., July 5.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Maj. Charles L. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Collector of Customs of Porto Rico and as Collector of Customs at San Juan, P. R., to take effect July 1, 1899, vice Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th U. S. Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., June 22.)

Cos. E. F. and L, 7th U. S. Inf., will proceed from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to San Francisco when notified that the transport is ready to receive them, and, upon arrival, will embark on the transport St. Paul, to accompany Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., recently appointed to the command of the District of North Alaska, for service in that district. (D. Cal., June 19.)

1st Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 24.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 30.)

Maj. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf., will report to the C. O., Presidio, for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 27.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George H. Steel, 19th U. S. Inf., has been accepted, to take effect June 30, 1899. (W. D., July 3.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 5.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

The appointment of Sergt. Maj. Henry Bell, 20th U. S. Inf., as Captain and Adjutant of the first new Volunteer regiment organized in the Philippines, is a fitting recognition for ability and faithful service. Gen. Otis shows his good judgment in the selection of this soldier for Adjutant of the new organization. There is no one in the service better qualified for the duties of Adjutant. His thorough knowledge of administration and manner of rendering reports will be of great value to the Colonel commanding the regiment.

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

2d Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., will report to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to command the troops to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Ensign John R. Monaghan, U. S. N., at Portland, Ore., on the 24th and 25th instants. (D. Cal., June 23.)

2d Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., so as to arrive there on June 24, for duty with troops selected to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Ensign Monaghan, U. S. N., at Portland, Ore. (D. Cal., June 20.)

A medal for gallant action on the field at Santiago was on July 1 presented to Frank O. Fournia, of Albany, formerly a private in Co. H, 21st U. S. Infantry. Fournia, with two companies, went back on the field under a heavy fire and brought back the body of one dead soldier and a wounded soldier. They were recommended by Maj. Ebstien for bravery, and the latter, who is at the recruiting station at Albany, presented Fournia the medal.

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCH.

The general recruiting station at Sacramento, Cal., will be closed by Capt. George A. Detchmenny, 22d U. S. Inf., recruit officer. Capt. Detchmenny will then proceed to Butte, Mont., and open a temporary recruiting station for the general service, with branch offices at Great Falls and Roseman, Mont. (W. D., June 20.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 23.)

2d Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 29.)

2d Lieut. William A. Kent, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 23d U. S. Infantry, and will proceed not later than July 10, 1899, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and report to the C. O., 19th U. S. Infantry, for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 23d U. S. Infantry. (W. D., July 1.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William D. Conrad, 23d U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 1.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Maj. Alfred C. Marley, 24th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., June 30.)

As it was not practicable for the detachment of the 24th Infantry, from the Sequoia National Park, Cal., to reach San Francisco in time to embark on the transport Zealandia, this detachment, consisting of 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Moss, and twenty-five enlisted men, of that regiment, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 24. (D. Cal., June 23.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf. (D. Cal., June 27.)

2d Lieut. Walter Campbell Sweeney, 24th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal. (D. L., June 30.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURR.

Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Q. M., 25th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Transport Quartermaster and Commissary. (D. Cal., June 24.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. E, of that regiment. Lieut. Bates will, upon being relieved by Capt. Walter R. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf., proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join his company. (W. D., June 30.)

Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Q. M., 25th Inf., will proceed to the transport Pennsylvania and await the arrival of the headquarters of his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., June 28.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, Jr., 25th Inf., is detailed to act as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Valencia. (D. Cal., June 27.)

ARMY BOARD.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters, June 26, to select and recommend names by which the various camps and barracks now occupied or to be occupied by the troops in this Department shall be officially designated. Detail for the board: Maj. William H. Miller, Chief Q. M., U. S. V.; Maj. J. H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. F. J. Kernan, 2d U. S. Inf. (D. M. and S. C., June 24.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Williams, Me., to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Charles L. Wadsworth, Battery D, 7th Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Capt. Charles J. Bailey, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, 7th Art. (D. E., July 5.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg.; Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., and Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of inquiring into the mental and physical condition of Capt. Isaac F. Ware, Asst. Surg. (D. Cal., June 19.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Maj. W. T. Dugan, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Saffarano, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M. and S. C., June 24.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., July 5, 1899. Detail: Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav.; Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, Adjt., 8d Squadron, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Adjt., 1st Squadron, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 8d Art., Judge Adv. (D. M. and S. C., June 30.)

Garrison C. M., Plattsburg Barracks. Detail: Maj. Chas. B. Byrne and W. Wittich, Lieut. G. W. Stuart and Chaplain J. W. Heilmann. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 28.)

A G. C. M. will meet at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 23. Detail: Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg.; Henry C. Dances, 3d Art.; Edward Davis, Q. M., 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William S. McNeil, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3d Art.; Alfred B. Putnam, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., J. A. (D. Cal., June 22.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, May 29. Detail: Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. (For continuation see page 1074.)

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Commission. It would certainly be well to hear what he
has to say for the Panama Canal, of which he has made
a special study.

The contract for an ice plant at Manila for the use of
the American forces has been awarded to the De La
Vergne Refrigerating Company, of New York and Chi-
cago. Work on the plant will be begun at once and must
be ready for use within nine months. The entire plant
will cost the Government \$500,000.

A London "Globe" correspondent says: "In regard to
the substitution of substantive for honorary rank the
ball has been set rolling with a vengeance by the weak-
ness of the Government in giving in to the medical of-
ficers. It is now being demanded by inspectors of Army
schools, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and As-
sistant Commissioners of Ordnance Quartermasters, rid-
ing masters, not to mention in the sister service the en-
gineers, and doubtless the agitation will ere long extend
to civilian surveyors in the engineer service, Army
nurses, and so on. When once the line drawn between
combatant and non-combatant officers was withdrawn,
it was foretold that the consequences would sooner or
later be serious. That line was first withdrawn when
Paymaster was given honorary rank; that they were
originally combatant officers is, I think, beside the mark.
As Paymasters in the Army, the sword was sheathed for
ever, and it was superseded by the quill pen. The com-
pound titles accorded to the doctors was the next step,
as every one knew that it was merely the forerunner
of a demand for substantive rank. The latter was ac-
corded sooner than anticipated, in consequence of the
agitation of the medical officers. Substantive rank hav-
ing been accorded to them and to the Paymasters, it can
hardly be withheld, if pressed for, by Quartermasters
and riding masters, who, having all been combatant
men, are in the same position as the Paymasters. I
wish the authorities well out of the difficulty with which
they are confronted."

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We have been favored with a variety of suggestions
as to the best method of reorganizing the National Guard
with a view to making it an efficient national reserve;
but how are we ever to make any class of men efficient
as a military force when they are organized in defiance
of fundamental military principles? And how are we to
persuade young men in time of peace to render voluntary
military service if it involves their submission to the
rigorous discipline which makes the soldier? We can-
not have this when we permit men to elect their own of-
ficers, or where we allow a man to become an officer
without first subjecting him to years of preliminary mili-
tary education and training in the duties of a soldier.

The Regular Army is what it is, not because it is
composed of more able or more intelligent men than
those found in the National Guard, but because it is or-
ganized on correct military principles—those recognized
the world over as such. It does not go as far as it
should in submission to these, and to that extent it is
deficient, and its efficiency will seriously decline if it
is compelled to submit further to civilian ideas in mili-
tary matters. It would disappear altogether if this sub-
mission were to go as far as it does in the National
Guard.

In the Regular Army men may come and go as they
will, but so long as we retain a cadre of educated and
well instructed soldiers the efficiency of the force con-
tinues. In the National Guard, on the contrary, the men
are the controlling influence, and the standard for the
officer, taking the body as a whole, is necessarily re-
duced to the level of a civilian's conception of a military
man, and the kind and degree of discipline and in-
struction he is willing to receive. How can you make
a military body out of such elements? That is the prob-
lem. How is it to be solved? Perhaps some of our
correspondents can inform us. Thus far we have seen
no plan which promised even the hope of a solution of
the difficulty of organizing a body of men who shall be
soldiers and at the same time civilians; having the civil-
ians' notions of military obligations, military discipline,
military training and government and sharing the gen-
eral ignorance as to the conduct and care of men under
the conditions of war.

Our recent experience of war has brought this obvious
truth home to the consciousness of many intelligent and
thoughtful officers of the National Guard, and they are
beginning to have their doubts whether it will not be
necessary to limit the role of the National Guard to that
of a State constabulary, charged with keeping the peace
within the boundaries of a State when ordinary civilian
processes fail. It would be greatly to the advantage of
the Regular Army, and thus to the advantage of the
country, if the State troops could take this uncongenial
task off their shoulders. The efficient manner in
which they have discharged it whenever called upon has
brought down upon the Army the wrath of all the haters
of order and their allies, and led them to combine their
forces to cripple the Government by destroying its mili-
tary arm. The Navy is fortunately free from the preju-
dice thus created, and is, therefore, much more popular
with Congress and the people.

We are quite disposed to listen to a plan for pro-
moting the efficiency of the National Guard, whatever
may be the part assigned to it, and to do what we can
to make it successful, but we do not wish to be made
a party to any scheme for blowing up an immense bub-
ble of military efficiency which will collapse at the first
prick. We are interested in making soldiers, and not
officers who are soldiers only in appearance and preten-
sions. Our military responsibilities have become far too
serious to admit of any trifling with titles and uniforms.
We insist that they shall mean what they represent by
whomsoever worn. We have had already quite too much
of the Duchess of Gerolstein business in this country,
and it would be criminal to encourage it in any way.

"When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be;

When the devil was well, the devil a saint was he."

Just now we are under the influence of war experience,
and a sincere effort is being made to elevate the stand-
ard of the National Guard. But this will not survive
beyond the recollections of recent experiences if the old
system is continued. Now is the time to reorganize the
National Guard on military lines. Can this be done?
It is now or never.

Interfering with any solid and enduring reform is the
popular misconception as to the character and influence
of military training. It appears to be accepted as a
settled proposition that military life is essentially and
necessarily demoralizing, and the less we have of it the
better; whereas, the exact converse is true. The im-
mense strides that Germany especially has made of late
years is largely due to the training her young men re-
ceive in the Army. It is one of the greatest and most
beneficial of educational processes, as human nature is,
and with this opinion we do not doubt that every
young man who returns home from even a brief experi-
ence of actual military training will agree.

The fact is, our country has been misled, and continues
to be misled, by Fourth of July theories, which never
have any foundation in fact; which are contradicted, in-
deed, by our whole history. Read what Zogbaum says
in "Harpers' Magazine" for April in regard to the men
of our Army and Navy, and you will understand what
we mean. If training in physical endurance, in courage,
in honor, in duty, in self-respect, in that comradeship
which teaches a man to give his life for a friend, and in
a simple dependence upon the Supreme Being who holds
the fate of men and of nations in His hands—if these
things be demoralizing then is a military life demoraliz-
ing, and our young men do well to avoid it.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

The death of Horatio G. Wright, which occurred at his residence in Washington on Sunday, July 2, closes another chapter in the history of our great Civil War. Never a great or a brilliant soldier, Wright was one of those well-balanced, safe and judicious-minded men who secure and justify the confidence of their superiors. He was graduated second in his class at the Military Academy in 1841, and his senior, Gen. Zealous B. Tower, still survives to mourn his comrade and friend. Entering the Engineer Corps, by virtue of his seniority in his class, Wright passed through its various grades until at the time of his retirement for age, March 6, 1884, he was at its head as Chief of Engineers. In his engineering capacity he was identified with the construction of Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla.; the improvement of the St. John's River, the building of Fort Taylor at Key West, the construction of the defences of Washington, the modification of the defences of New York; as a member of various Boards of engineers and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. This is exclusive of his work in the improvement of our rivers and harbors, such as falls to the lot of the skilled engineer, and as a member of various civil commissions.

It is as a division and corps commander during the Civil War that Gen. Wright is best known and will be longest remembered. He won and received the thanks of his native State of Connecticut "for his eminent services in the late war (the War of the Rebellion) as Commander of the first brigade that set foot on the soil of South Carolina; as Commander of the First Division of the gallant Sixth Corps at Gettysburg, and through all the wearisome marches and sanguinary battles from that victory to the fall of the modest, yet great, Gen. Sedgwick; for the energy and skill and courage which from that day he displayed as Commander of the Sixth Corps in many brilliant engagements, and especially at Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, at Washington during the last rebel raid (under Early), in the Shenandoah Valley at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and in the last bloody assault and terrible pursuit which, ending in the capture of Lee and his Army, decided the fate of the Rebellion."

Six years previous to the Civil War Wright received his commission as Captain in the Engineer Corps for fourteen years' continuous service, and on May 14, 1861, he was offered the commission of Major, 13th Inf. This he declined, attaining three months later that rank in his own corps. He took part in the Manassas campaign and the first battle of Bull Run. That he secured the confidence of the War Department is shown by the fact that he was chosen to command a brigade in the division of Gen. T. W. Sherman, sent with Dupont's naval expedition to effect a lodgment on the Carolina coast. It was the fortune of the writer to be present with Gen. Wright on board the transport Baltic during the naval engagement at Port Royal, and to be the first to communicate to him the news that the Stars and Stripes were flying over the Confederate works at Hilton Head. "Impossible, sir! Impossible!" exclaimed Gen. Wright, as he hastened on deck to ascertain the fact. His mind was so fixed upon the work he had come to do that a shadow of disappointment passed over his face when he realized that the Navy had deprived him of the opportunity for action which the soldier loves. From Gen. Sherman's Division Gen. Wright was transferred to command of the Department of the Ohio, August 19, 1862, and from there he was sent to the command of a division in the Army of the Potomac in May, 1863. Thenceforth his war service was identified with the old Sixth, and his military history from that time to the close of the war is an epitome of the history of that famous organization. He attained the rank of Major General of Volunteers May 12, 1864, and received the brevets in the Regular Army of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General "for gallant and meritorious service" at the battles of the

Rappahannock, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Gen. Wright has since his retirement resided at Washington, where he led a quiet and contented life. His death was the result of heart failure, and had been for some time anticipated. An honest, sincere and upright man, an able and patriotic soldier, a Christian gentleman, no man has ought to say of him but good. His friends are many, his enemies few, if any. Gen. Wright leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Rosa Wright-Smith, who resides in Washington, and Mrs. E. H. Wootton, of New York. One of his grandchildren, Dr. Herbert Wootton, is a specialist in New York, and another, Lieut. Wright Smith, 6th Art., is in Honolulu. The General was born at Clinton, Conn., March, 1820. He was the author jointly with Gen. J. G. Barnard and Gen. Peter S. Michie, of a report on the "Fabrication of Iron for Defences," "Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, No. 21."

Gen. Wright was buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors. All the available troops in the vicinity, including three troops of the 3d Cav. at Fort Myer, and two batteries of the 7th Art. at Washington Barracks participated in the obsequies. They were under command of Col. S. M. Swigert, of the 3d Cav., and met the funeral cortege at the southern end of the Aqueduct bridge and escorted it to the place of interment.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, who was charged with that duty, selected a beautiful site for the grave on the mound, just north of the flagstaff, at the east front of the mansion, near the grave of Adm. Porter. Religious services were held at the late residence of the deceased soldier on N street near 13th at 4 o'clock, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Elliott of the Church of the Ascension.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington City, and Mrs. E. H. Wootton, of New York, daughters of Gen. Wright, with his widow and two grandsons, Dr. Herbert Wootton and Mr. Murray Wootton, of New York, were the only near relatives at the obsequies.

The following named gentlemen acted as honorary pallbearers: Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, Senator McComas of Maryland, Gen. Macfeely, Drum, Rugges, Craighill and Vincent, retired; Gen. Wilson, Hains and Ernst and Cols. Mackenzie and Allen. All the above named officers on the active list of the Army are members of the Corps of Engineers, of which Gen. Wright was the chief at the time of his retirement from the Army.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

A Russian writer, Vladimir Holmstrom, has thought it necessary to warn us innocent Americans against the insidious ways of the beguiling British who, he thinks, may seduce us from our allegiance to the doctrine of freedom from entangling foreign alliances. If we need a side partner the Muscovite has, in the opinion of this disinterested adviser, just those enticing qualities which we should seek for in such a relation. But the text of his discourse, which appears in the "North American Review" for July, is not well taken. We are not preparing to enter into any relations with Great Britain which should disturb our cordial good-will toward our steadfast friend of Russia. She need have no fear that we can be induced to forget her by even Britannic blandishment.

But can Russia offer us that good understanding which results from the numerous ties of kindred, of common language and literature, of sympathy in religion and social ideas, of similarity in political systems and commercial ambitions by which we are bound to England? There is no need of cultivating a good understanding between America and England; it grows naturally when the causes of irritation and misunderstanding are removed. It is true, as has been said by Prince Oskhtomsky, the editor of the St. Petersburg "Vedomosti," who writes an introduction to Mr. Holmstrom's article, that "the history of the growth and development of the United States as a nation is a record of the gradual emancipation from England." That emancipation is now complete and our new relations to England are due to her prompt recognition and cordial acceptance of the fact that the United States has taken its place as a great world power. England has been the first to greet us upon our introduction to the Congress of the Nations.

We are not so blind as not to understand that this recognition is not a testimony to our charm of manner, or even to other engaging personal qualities; for these were just as conspicuous in us a year and a half ago as they are to-day. It is the tribute that common sense statesmanship pays to power, and we are as ready to receive it from Russia as from her great rival in the East.

Yet it will always be difficult for us to view the world from the Muscovite point of view. We cannot understand the necessity for crushing out individuality and destroying difference of religion and race by autocratic power in order to obtain national unity. We appreciate quite as fully as Russia does the importance of unity, though we seek it by other means. We have learned that it is compatible with complete tolerance of religious differences and entire freedom of political expression. We have no Siberian exile for even such disturbers of the peace as the vociferous Atkinson and his allies of Massachusetts. We follow with them, so far as their obnoxious and noisy methods permit, the policy of Uncle Toby with the fly. We should not be candid, however, if we did not admit that we do at times sigh for an institution like Siberia, but we overcome the temptation to establish it, and therein we differ from Russia. In many other respects our ways are not her ways.

Still, we recognize that Russia has a mission to the Oriental races which no other nation can fulfil. We have no jealousy or distrust of her, and we by no means intend

to make common cause with England in any quarrel she may have with Russia. Indeed, it is not impossible that our friendship for all the great powers seeking dominion in the East may be the means of bringing about a better understanding among them.

Whatever be the responsibilities war may have imposed upon us in the East we are not yet so eager for an Oriental mission as to properly excite the fears or the jealousies of any other power. The Samoan incident, to which Mr. Holmstrom alludes, is an unfortunate episode due to force of circumstances rather than to design, and our entangling relations with England and Germany in that island are no indication or declaration of a policy of foreign conquest.

Possibly the general sense of the country, if it were free to express itself, might counsel a withdrawal from the Philippines. As it is we can't withdraw, and we won't withdraw, but our position there means nothing more than the addition of a new realm to civilization, to progress, to modern enterprise and enlightenment. Surely there is no menace in this to the friendship between us and Russia, which we value far too highly to suffer it to be disturbed by any act of ours.

As to China, concerning which this writer has something to say, is the policy of Russia so liberal toward other nations that we can view with entire composure the prospect that the 400 millions of that mighty race may come under Muscovite control? Patriotism is the intelligent appreciation of national opportunities and national duties, and we can go with either Russia or England only so far as our national interests lead us in the same direction. If we are to accept the conclusions of Mr. Holmstrom, "aiding with England will mean the destruction of China by revolutionary methods, and such destruction is not in the interests of the United States; it will also mean 'murder for gain' in the name of trade. On the other hand co-operation with Russia, the interest of which in upholding the existence of China is of vital importance, will mean the preservation and strengthening of America's glorious traditions of peace and development along the lines of national conservatism; it will strengthen the true spirit of Christianity and healthy democracy."

Undoubtedly America, if she has her choice, will elect to pursue the paths of peace and not of war, and in that sense we may heartily say amen to the prayer with which this Russian writer concludes: "May Heaven preserve America from the curse of Western imperialism with which England is now tempting her." Yet we may add that it is not England that tempts, but opportunity and necessity.

BIDS FOR RAPID FIRE GUNS.

Secretary Alger has decided to rescind the order issued by Acting Secretary Melckeljohn inviting new proposals for fifty 15-pounder and forty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, a contract for which was issued to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, last February. Secretary Melckeljohn called for new bids on the representation made by the American Ordnance Company, that the Driggs Company was in default on an order given in April, 1898. A hearing was granted the representatives of both companies and Secretary Alger, who immediately took the matter under advisement, finally concluded that the original contract had nothing to do with the award of the second contract and inasmuch as the Driggs Company were the lowest bidders last February he held that the contract should have been awarded to them. He accordingly issued the following order:

"Let so much of the order made by the Acting Secretary of War on June 5, 1899, as required the setting aside of the bids submitted under advertisement dated Feb. 27, 1899, being proposals for the manufacture of forty 6-pounder and forty 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, be modified and amended to as to permit the consideration of said bids and award of contract thereon. The fact that one of the said bidders, the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, is in default under a contract with this Department of date April 15, 1898, is not to be considered in awarding the contract herein; but such omission to consider said default shall not be construed as a waiver thereof.

"It is hereby directed that the contract for the manufacture of said guns be awarded to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, under its bid herein, with provisions as to penalties to the same as those in the contract of this company with the United States, through the Chief of Ordnance, dated April 15, 1898, and that the delivery of these guns shall begin within three months from the date of said contract, as provided in the proposals of Feb. 27, 1899. The contract shall be executed with at least two surety companies who have complied with the Army Regulations.

"The said order of the Acting Secretary of War is otherwise sustained and affirmed, and penalties accruing under contracts for the manufacture of guns and munitions of war from June 5, 1899, the date of the order of the Acting Secretary of War, shall be collected from contractors unless waived by the Secretary of War upon petition filed in the War Department, setting forth the facts upon which the application for waiver of penalties is based, sustained by due proof showing that the contractors are equitably entitled to relief."

The contract awarded in April, 1898, is rapidly nearing completion. The Driggs Company, have placed nearly \$30,000 worth of machinery in their factory for the turning out of the guns under the new contract which calls for the delivery of the first gun in 90 days after the signing of the contract.

Gen. Leonard Wood sailed from Boston, Mass., July 5 on the steamer Admiral Dewey for Santiago de Cuba.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

U. S. N. REGULATION CIRCULAR 14, JUNE 27, 1899.
Publishes amendments to Articles 545, 571, 1556, and 1284.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 30.—Lieut. H. A. Blapham, to Torpedo Station, July 15, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.
Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, granted sick leave for three months.
Asst. Engr. E. Winship, granted sick leave for three months.

P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, to the Newark per steamer from New York of July 5.
Paymr. G. W. Simpson, from the Newark to home and wait orders, and to be ready for orders to duty as Assistant Chief, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, from duty as General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, League Island, Aug. 7, to home and wait orders.
Pay Dir. R. P. Lisle, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Aug. 1, and to Navy Yard, League Island, as General Storekeeper, Aug. 7.

Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, from the Richmond, July 25, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, as General Storekeeper, Aug. 1.
Paymr. J. R. Martin, to the Richmond, July 25; also accounts Columbia, Minneapolis and Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Surg. Ralph W. Plummer, appointed June 17.
Capt. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. E. M. Dutton, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Capt. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.
Maj. P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C., promoted to Major.
Lts. (J. G.) A. M. Proctor, A. A. Pratt, A. A. McKethan, R. S. Douglas, J. L. Sticht, F. B. Upham, A. M. Cook, J. R. Brady, P. N. Olmstead, C. C. Fewel, J. S. Doddridge and E. R. Pollock, promoted to Lieutenant, Junior Grade.

Ensigns Arthur Crenshaw, G. B. Rice, K. G. Castleman, E. T. Fitzgerald, G. S. Lincoln, C. L. Lelper, F. N. Freeman, F. D. Kams, D. M. Garrison, T. M. Dick, E. Winship, F. Lyon, H. T. Baker, J. T. Cooper, J. M. Reeves, L. F. James, E. C. Moody, A. W. Hinds, B. K. McMorris, C. Wells, J. P. J. Ryan, R. H. Chappell and N. Mansfield, appointed Ensigns.

Paymr's Clerk J. C. Stebbins, appointment for duty at Navy Yard, League Island, revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk J. C. Palmer, appointment for duty at Navy Yard, Norfolk, revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk E. M. Cray, appointment for duty on the Richmond revoked when accounts are settled.

Paymr's Clerk A. Gaffney, appointment for duty on the Newark revoked when accounts are settled.

JULY 1.—Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton, from the New York, July 5, and to duty in connection with Isthmian Canal Commission.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, granted sick leave for four months.

Lieut. F. Swift, retired July 1.

Lieut. W. M. McFarland, resignation accepted, to take effect from July 5.

Paymr's Clerk A. S. Porter, appointed for duty on the Newark.

Acting Gunner T. S. Aveson, from the Navy Yard, New York, and to Cramp's Ship Yard.

JULY 3.—Med. Insp. J. C. Wise, granted sick leave three months.

Naval Cadet W. D. Leahy, to the Philadelphia, July 23.

Ensign G. W. Williams, to the Torpedo Station, July 20, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, order of 20th of June, detaching from Navy Yard, Boston, and ordering to Asiatic Station, via San Francisco.

Chaplain F. Thompson, from the Pensacola, and to Asiatic Station per steamer of July 14.

JULY 5.—Comdr. J. L. Hannum, from the Navy Yard, League Island, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. H. S. Ross, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. Maynard, from command of the Nashville, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Winslow, from the Indiana and immediately to New York.

Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, from Office of Naval Intelligence and to command the Nashville.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Barrill, from the New York, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hanus, from the Wheeling, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Fickbohm, from the Detroit, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, from the Bureau of Equipment, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse, from the Prairie, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, from the Indiana, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Driggs, from the Office of Naval Intelligence, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, to additional duty with Civil Service Commission.

Ensign F. L. Sandoz, from the Panther and to the Prairie as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. C. C. Rogers, from the Detroit and to New York.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, to the Indiana as Executive Officer.

Lieut. W. Truxton, to the Prairie immediately as Executive Officer.

Comdr. J. L. Hannum, Comdr. H. S. Ross, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hanus, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Barrill, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Fickbohm, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Driggs, retired from July 12, 1899.

JULY 6.—Lieut. F. W. Bartlett, from the Panther to home and waiting orders.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell, to the Panther.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, from the Detroit to the New York as W. and D. officer.

Acting War Mechanists Chas. W. Densmore, Edward H. Campbell, Elmer A. Blackwell, Gustav Auberlin, John F. Green, Jas. H. Morrison, Geo. L. Russell, Wm. A. Munroe, Theo. Meyer, Herbert E. Kershaw, Alphonso Gay, Edward A. Manck, Thos. O'Donnell, Wm. H. Johnson, Chas. H. Phillips, Wm. R. Schofield, Geo. M. Heinen, Geo. D. Littlefield, Arthur Cottrell and John O'Neill, appointed July 6.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to Detroit, as executive officer.

Ensign R. C. Moody, from the Indiana, and to Bath, Me., as assistant to Inspector of Machinery of Naval Vessels at that place.

Paymr. Clerk H. W. Marshall, appointed for duty on the Detroit.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 30.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., granted leave for one week from July 1, 1899.

JULY 1.—The following promotions are made in the U. S. Marine Corps: Capt. P. St. C. Murphy, to be Major; 1st Lieut. C. M. Perkins, to be Captain; 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas, to be Captain; 1st Lieut. T. C. Treadwell, to be Captain; 1st Lieut. R. McM. Dutton, to be Captain.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, July 6.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Sailed from New York July 6, to join other vessels of fleet at Rockport, Mass.

DETROIT, Comdr. James H. Dayton. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Comdr. J. M. Hemphill to command, Aug. 1.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla. Will proceed to San Juan for a short stay.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. Same as New York.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. En route to Rockport, Mass., where squadron will rendezvous. Address Rockport, Mass.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left Delago July 4 for Cape Town. The following is itinerary: Arrive at Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio de Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Isla de Flores. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Left Rio July 6 for Santos and Montevideo. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone ordered to command.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kauts, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Valparaiso July 4 for Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. En route to Honolulu.

IOWA, Capt. Silas W. Terry. At Bremerton, Wash. Address care Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Talcahuano. En route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Left Valparaiso July 6 for Coquimbo, en route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. At Sandaran.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila.

Comdr. Edwin K. Moore ordered to command, via the Solace.

ISIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutess. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Wonsung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila.

Capt. John McGowan ordered to command, and will proceed via Solace.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. Benjamin W. Hodges. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Left Colombo July 1 for Singapore, en route for Asiatic Station and Island of Guam. Address Manila, P. I.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. James C. Cresap. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. At Honolulu. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Plymouth, England. On cruise with apprentices, in accordance with the following itinerary: Will arrive at Plymouth, England, July 30, leave August 9; arrive Southampton Aug. 10, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 5, leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 9, leave Sept. 14; arrive Funchal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24; leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address Plymouth, England.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At League Island, Pa. To make summer cruise with cadets. Following is her itinerary: Will leave Newport News June 20; arrive League Island June 27, leave June 30; arrive Philadelphia June 30, leave July 11; arrive Tompkinsville July 12, leave July 17; arrive Newport, R. I., July 18, leave July 23; arrive Boston July 25, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 3; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Newport News.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courts. On cruise with apprentices, with the following itinerary: Leave Newport, R. I., July 12; arrive Plymouth, England, Aug. 13, leave Aug. 20; arrive Southampton Aug. 22, leave Sept. 9; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 17, leave Sept. 24; arrive Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 27, leave Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5, leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 6; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20,

from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage, 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Plymouth, England, July 1. On cruise with cadets. Will touch at Lisbon, Funchal and Plymouth, returning to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Funchal, Madeira.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At Annapolis, Md. On her summer cruise with the following itinerary: Leave Annapolis July 5; arrive Baltimore July 6; leave Baltimore July 8, arrive Hampton Roads July 11; leave Hampton Roads July 13, arrive New York July 17; leave New York July 22, arrive Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 24; leave Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 29, arrive Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise, and following is itinerary: Arrive Lisbon June 30, leave July 8; arrive Gibraltar July 11, leave July 17; arrive Tangiers July 17, leave July 20; arrive Madeira July 24, leave July 31; arrive Glen Cove Sept. 16; arrive New York Oct. 1. Until July 15, all mail should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SARATOGA, Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Philadelphia June 22, arrive Southampton July 17; leave Southampton July 31, arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadelphia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia. To return to Manila.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making a tour of the Navy Yards. Was at New York July 4. Address care Navy Department.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail to Santiago, Cuba. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Left Colombo July 2 for Singapore. Address Manila, P. I.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Lieut. Charles M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Put-in-Bay. Address there.

NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENACOCK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. Same as Potomac.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Walter O. Hulme. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Lieut. Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At League Island. Will proceed to Philadelphia and take Pa. Militia on a cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

REBELUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Mare Island, Cal., for Guam and Manila July 1. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Gibara, Cuba, for survey work. Address there. Ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Capt. William H. Whiting. Arrived Yokohama. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lambertson. Proceeding to New York, via Suez Canal. Left Colombo June 28 for Port Said. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL.

Final preparations for the relief of Peary in the Arctic regions are being made at North Sydney, Cape Breton. The steam whaler Diana, chartered for the trip, will sail about July 17. The party will be made up of Prof. Charles W. F. MacLure, head of the department of biology; Arnold E. Ortmann, Ph. D., curator of invertebrate paleontology; Charles F. Silvester, preparator in anatomy, with Prof. William Libbey, all of Princeton University, and two representatives of the United States Coast Survey. The first object of the expedition is to take provisions and other supplies to Lieut. Peary. The Diana will first proceed to Disco Island, from where she will go along the coast to Angelfield Gulf, where supplies will be left to be carried inland over the ice by natives with their dog teams to each of Peary's relief stations up to the furthest point the explorer has reached. After the Diana is unloaded the return trip will be turned into a tour for scientific exploration, chiefly deep sea investigations. The Diana expects to return to North Sydney Oct. 1.

The speed of the British torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which is fitted with the turbine system of engines, will, it is reported, be 43 miles per hour.

The U. S. S. Newark, whose arrival at Valparaiso was this week reported to the Navy Department, is going next to Callao, Peru. That is as far as her present orders carry her, but it is said at the Navy Department that at Callao she will get orders to proceed northward to San Francisco.

The U. S. S. Solace sailed July 1 from Mare Island for Manila. She carries a number of Navy officers to relieve others on the Asiatic Station, whose term of service has expired. The War Department has chartered the steamer Tartar, of Vancouver, B. C., to be used as a transport between San Francisco and Manila. She has a carrying capacity of 1,500 men. It is expected that she will be ready to sail for Manila by July 20.

The silver service for the U. S. S. Olympia, to be presented by the State of Washington, has been com-

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ated and is now on exhibition at Seattle. The set consists of thirty-two pieces of silver and forty pieces of cut glass. The silver is from mines in Washington. It will be shipped to New York on July 10 to meet the Olympia on her arrival there.

The crew of the U. S. S. Iowa celebrated "Santiago Day" on July 3, at the Port Orchard Navy Yard, where the Iowa is undergoing repairs.

The official survey of the U. S. S. Nashville after she had been placed in dry dock at Norfolk, Va., shows that there are a number of bad dents in the vessel's bottom, undoubtedly received during her trip up the Mississippi. Some of her frames are bent and floors bulged up. She will be repaired at once, at an estimated cost of \$2,500.

A statement prepared at the Navy Department, July 3, shows that during the fiscal year just closed 16,123 men enlisted in the Navy of whom 2,147 were enlisted for the war only. There were 708 boys under instruction.

The Japanese battleship building by Messrs. Vickers will be christened Mikasa. Another armored cruiser of the Asama type is in hand at Elswick, and will be named the Iwate—Ewartée.

While excavating a channel in connection with some dock extensions at Dunkirk, there was found buried under the sand an ancient man-of-war. It is believed to be one of the ships which composed the Spanish Armada which was engaged in the final battle off Gravelines in 1588. A number of Spanish ships are known to have been driven ashore and wrecked upon the coast between Calais and Dunkirk. Three old cannon have been recovered from the wreck at Dunkirk so far.

On Saturday, June 24 last, an enjoyable and successful trip was made in the new thirty-one knot torpedo boat destroyer Akebono ("Dawn"), which Messrs. Yarrow have just constructed for the Japanese Government. The Akebono is the third boat made to the order of this rising naval power.

The Admiralty is about to hand over the British post of Esquimaux, British Columbia, to the military authorities, to whom the defence of that post will for the future be entrusted. As the bulk of the garrison is to consist of artillery it may be concluded that beating off an enemy's ships is all that is contemplated.

The gunboat Machias has been ordered to San Juan, Porto Rico, to convey Capt. Snow, the Commandant of the naval station, to St. Thomas, West Indies, and back. When she has completed this duty she will join Adml. Sampson's squadron. The gunboats Yankton and Eagle have been ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. The cruiser Boston, homeward bound from Manila, reached Yokohama July 2.

Tentative experimentation with the testing plant installed at the Washington Navy Yard under the control of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for determining the value of ship designs for naval purposes, have been made with gratifying results. The experimental tank at the Yard has been equipped with all modern instruments and appliances, and it is believed the results will show a marked increase in the science of ship-building.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., has taken charge of the works in progress on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco harbor, and will push the buildings to completion before the onset of the next rainy season in November. The Naval Training Station at that point is destined to become a valuable auxiliary to the Navy on the Pacific coast, and the Department looks with much interest for the installation of the complete course in the near future.

The work of raising the Reina Mercedes was begun Jan. 2, 1899, and on March 1 she was towed into Santiago harbor. She lay on the brink of a ledge with 26 feet of water inshore and 42 feet offshore, with a list of 28 degrees. All the joiner work, including the officers' quarters, was torn out and the wreckers built a cofferdam on the main deck just forward of the bridge. In this dam 30,000 feet of lumber, six tons of bolts and 800 yards of canvas were used. The water-tight dam was pumped out, the vessel rose and was towed into Santiago with 12 feet of water in her hold. She drew on delivery in this country only 22 feet of water. All her guns except two 16-centimeter rifles, were taken off. They were made in Havre in 1886, and when the vessel was raised all were found to be badly rusted, and in one a shell was jammed. The Mercedes was badly battered by the American vessels before she was sunk by the Spaniards, and the wreckers found holes in her so large that they could not be calked with pine corks and accordingly had to be covered with iron plates. President Merritt in speaking of the operations on the vessel said that there is so much lye in the water at Santiago that the machinery and boilers of all the sunken vessels were pitted and eaten away. For this reason the Cristobal Colon could not have been made into a good warship, even if she had been raised soon after being sunk.—Marine Review.

Capt. Coghlan will go to Puget Sound as commandant of the naval station at Bremerton. The original order was suspended, owing to the inability of the Navy Department to retire Capt. Green, the present commandant of the station, under the terms of the personnel act. Having already made arrangements to give up his command, however, Capt. Green will turn it over to Capt. Coghlan on Aug. 1 and come East.

The naval arsenal at Talcahuano, Chili, about eight miles northwest of Concepcion, was burned to the ground last Friday, June 30. The loss is more than \$50,000. It is suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary, with a view of covering defalcations by Government officials.

The itinerary of the remainder of the cruise of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Adml. Sampson, has been revised, and the programme is now as follows: Leave Newport for Portsmouth, N. H., July 7, touch at Rockport, Mass., and arrive at Portsmouth on July 10; leave Portsmouth July 13; arrive at Portland, Me., July 14; leave Portland July 17; arrive at Newport July 20; leave Newport again on Aug. 1 for Bar Harbor, Me.

The despatch boat Dolphin, Lieut. Comdr. Southerland, left the Washington Navy Yard June 30 with Mr. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for a cruise along the North Atlantic coast. Mr. Allen will make an inspection of the various navy yards during his cruise, which will occupy about a month.

The work of putting bilge keels on the U. S. S. Iowa has been completed at Seattle. One of the Iowa's side plates, which was buckled in by a collision with the Merrimack during the war, has also been removed, straightened and replaced.

The U. S. S. Prairie arrived in Hampton Roads July 2, after an 8 days' cruise with the Naval Militia of the District of Columbia.

Vice Adml. Montt, Director General of the Chilean Navy, gave an imposing banquet in honor of the officers of the American cruiser Newark at Valparaiso July 1.

Naval Regulations 433 of October 9, 1894, is the bone of contention among the bureau chiefs of the Navy Department at present. This regulation in brief gave increased authority to the Construction Bureau, and provided that no alterations or changes in ships built or building should be considered or directed without first reference of the question to the Chief Constructor. Its intent and purposes were plain, and since its promulgation there seems to have been no good cause assigned for its revocation. Previous to its issue the bureau chiefs acting on their own authority would proceed to tamper with vessels in the service without often taking into consideration the effect such changes would have on the stability and displacement. It was alleged at one time that at least two ships of the Navy had been found topheavy because additional weights had been installed without their effect being estimated. The order at the time it was issued is known to have been drawn to protect the Navy Department against the possibility of such cases arising in the future. Recently there has been a commotion among the chiefs over this order, in which considerable temper and acrimony has been displayed. The majority of them have urged its being revoked, but the Chief Constructor has insisted that it be retained in full force. Two reports have been filed with the Secretary of the Navy, one a majority and the other a minority, in which the grievances of both sides are set forth. It remains to be seen what will be the outcome of the controversy.

On account of annoyance repeatedly caused this Government by the action of local officials in the Central American republics by persecuting American citizens, the Navy Department has under advisement a plan for the formation of a small squadron for operations on this coast, the detail plans of which have heretofore been published in the "Journal." It seems to be the present intention to select the Hawk, Viking, Frolic and Doctroea for permanent service in this connection, these vessels being deemed capable of handling any trouble that might arise in those waters. Complaints have recently been received at both State and Navy Departments that Americans have been subjected to all manner of embarrassment by civil officers in Honduras, and it is with particular reference to that country that the plan of reinforcing the Vixen, which is now there, has been considered.

A decision as to the pay of Adml. Sampson from August 3, 1898, to March 4, 1899, was rendered this week by the Comptroller in the form of a communication addressed to Pay Insp. Arthur Burtis. The Comptroller says: "The advancement in numbers authorized by Section 1506, Revised Statutes, does not create a vacancy within the meaning of the Constitution, from the time when the President decides to recommend such advancement, nor is any vacancy created prior to the date when the Senate concurs in the President's recommendation. It is not simply the filling of an office; it is an adjudication, not by the President alone, but by the President and Senate, upon the question of whether the acts of heroism constitute sufficient ground for advancement, and until such combined action is had no advancement takes place, and no vacancy exists to be filled. In the case of Young vs. United States an officer was advanced pursuant to Section 1506, and the Senate consenting thereto, he was commissioned in his advanced grade to rank from the date of the acts of heroism for which he was advanced. He was not allowed pay from said latter date to the actual date of his commission, nor to count such time as service in his advanced grade so as to increase his pay therein. There was no ad interim appointment. To allow Adml. Sampson the increased pay of a Rear Admiral during this period, it would be necessary to hold that the President alone, by an ad interim appointment, could grant an increase of pay for a period which, according to this decision, could not be done by the President with the concurrence of the Senate, where a commission is issued after the action of the Senate. The President and Senate together constitute a forum to pass upon questions of advancement in numbers under this section of the Revised Statutes, as indicated by the Attorney General in his opinion above cited. I am of the opinion, therefore, and so decide, that as the Senate did not consent to the advancement of Rear Adml. Sampson, no authority exists for paying him as Rear Admiral from the date when he was commissioned as such for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, to the adjournment of the session of the Senate at which such advancement was proposed."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
BEAR, Lieut. D. H. Jarvis. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, Capt. E. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Charleston, S. C.
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
McLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska. Address care Department.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Baltimore, Md. repairing.
PERKY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.
RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
TETHIS, Lieut. A. Buhrer. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, ordered to resume duties on the Colfax.

ADMIRALS DEWEY AND VON DIEDERICH'S.

The much-talked of correspondence between Admirals Dewey and Von Diederichs, in which some enthusiastic Teutons pictured the hero of Manila Bay eating humble pie, has been published in Berlin by the "Neuste Nachrichten" newspaper. It seems to be largely of the nature of "I'm a good fellow and so are you." The German Admiral's letter is dated March 17, and reads:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4, informing me your Excellency has been promoted Admiral. While congratulating your Excellency sincerely upon this new token of recognition, I beg you to believe your good news has given me the greatest satisfaction. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

DIEDERICH'S."

Admiral Dewey replied April 16, saying: "Dear Admiral Von Diederichs: I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulations upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement is a source of satisfaction to you, and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving this station, I am, very sincerely, DEWEY."

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MARINE CORPS.

As a result of the recent examination of civilians held in Washington for appointments in the Marine Corps the following appointments have been made:

First Lieutenants.

George Van Orden.	James W. Brotch.
James T. Boates.	Benjamin B. Woog.
Ernest E. West.	William Hopkins.
William G. Powell.	Dickinson P. Hall.
Logan Feland.	Arthur E. Harding.
William H. Clifford, Jr.	William W. Low.
John H. A. Day.	James Lynch.
John Bates.	Charles H. Lyman.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles C. Carpenter.	Frederic M. Wise, Jr.
Norman G. Burton.	Richard M. Cutts.
Louis M. Little.	Stephen Elliott.
Leof M. Harding.	Harold C. Snyder.

BROOKLYN TARS CELEBRATE.

"Schley Day," as the men of the U. S. S. Brooklyn called it, was heartily celebrated by the crew of that vessel on July 3 at a picnic at Glendale Scheutzen Park, Long Island. Here most complete arrangements were made for a good time, and everybody had the good time accordingly. Some 250 of the crew secured shore leave, and in special cars, accompanied by the band left for the Park. The goat "Billy" was not forgotten, and was given a prominent position among the picnickers, arrayed in a special uniform of blue satin and yellow plush, a silver collar, inscribed with his naval record and with a medal depending from it, and a silk flag from each formidable horn.

The banner carried was lettered "U. S. S. Brooklyn," with a big picture of Adml. Schley in the center, and "Santiago, July 3, 1898," underneath. The order of dances had a picture of the Admiral, with the word "day" under it. The invitations were decorated on the same plan. The huge dance hall was a mass of National flags arranged in rosettes and festoons and long evergreen ropes looped from side to side, and on the stage there were three portraits of Adml. Schley framed in laurel, and a bank of flowers, with his name worked in pink buds. The Brooklyn's battle flag, under which she was fought at Santiago, hung from the roof.

The men and their guests were provided with a badge of broad blue silk lettered in silver. It bore an American eagle holding in beak a bar with the words "Santiago, July 3d, 1898." Under this was a picture of Adml. Schley and the words "They'll Never Get Home," and a picture of the cruiser Brooklyn. A fac-simile of the cartridge used with the ship's small arms dangled from the bottom.

There was no shortage of supplies at the park, while the amount of dancing the men were capable of doing was something astonishing, and they never seemed to tire. Aside from dancing there were sports and other amusements to please the boys and their guests.

In the afternoon there was some brief speechmaking, Gunners' Mate Donely presiding at the meeting. It had been expected that Rear Adml. Winfield S. Schley would be present, and after his name had been cheered again and again Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill read the following letter from the Admiral:

Naval Examining Board,
Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1899.

Dear Mr. Hill:—Will you say to the boys of the Brooklyn that I have not been able to obtain release from an engagement made prior to the receipt of their invitation, and that I regret extremely not to be able to have the pleasure of this July 3d with them, as they shared the dangers of the last with me. I hope that they may enjoy the day to the fullest measure, and while I am absent in the flesh, I shall be present in the spirit.

I hope my brave boys will act up to the spirit of my report of last July 3d, that there was glory enough for all of us, and the part taken so conspicuously by the Brooklyn on that day gives them a proud right to so enjoy this day.

Wishing them all the fullest enjoyment and regretting that I am unable to be with them, I am, with much affection for you all, very sincerely yours,
W. S. SCHLEY.

Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill, U. S. S. Brooklyn.
The reading of the letter was repeatedly interrupted by hearty cheers, and after reading it Boatswain Hill said: "We deeply regret that our Admiral is not with us to-day; but if he were here I am sure he would gladly join with us in sending greetings to our brothers in the service who are celebrating at Newport to-day the anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. To no one ship engaged in that fight does the credit for that glorious victory belong. Let those of us who were privileged to serve in the Brooklyn on that memorable day, continue in the future, as we have in the past, to echo that magnanimous sentiment expressed by Adml. Schley, 'There's glory enough for all of us.'"

The remarks of the boatswain were warmly cheered. Chaplain W. T. Helms made some befitting remarks, which greatly interested his hearers, and after this all hands were piped to an elaborate dinner. Among the officers of the Brooklyn present were Lieuts. Albon C. Hodgson, William R. Rush, Edward Simpson and James G. Doyle; A. A. Engr. Edward T. Fitzgerald, Naval Cadets William B. Wells and Clarence A. Abele; Maj. Paul St. C. Murphy and Lieut. Arthur Matthews, U. S. M. C. The picnickers enjoyed themselves until 10:30 p. m., when all the crew returned to the Brooklyn in proper order.

SMOKELESS POWDER DISCHARGES.

Western University of Pennsylvania.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I note in your valued journal a reference to my invention for locating smokeless powder discharges. As the information which appeared in the papers was derived from persons who were imperfectly acquainted with what I was doing, and was not authorized by me (nor would have been permitted had I been aware that anything was about to be published), it contains some errors. I have not troubled myself to correct them so long as they appeared merely in the newspapers, but I should be unwilling to leave the readers of your paper under a false impression, and would be very glad if you would permit me to set matters right.

I would say, first, that I am not negotiating with the authorities at Washington in regard to my invention. The idea is one which I have had for over a year, but the first practical experiments with service powder and Krag-Jorgenson rifle were made in April. Professor Wadsworth (formerly assistant director of Yerkes, but now director of Allegheny Observatory, in succession to Professor Keeler) was kind enough to assist me. The experiments were extremely successful. Whilst without the apparatus the flash could not be seen unless looking directly at the muzzle of the gun, with the apparatus the flash caught the eye even when looking at a direction 50 or 60 degrees away from the point of firing. In fact, the flash could not help but be noticed instantly almost as plainly as if fired at night. The range of visibility is about 4,000 yards.

On May 4 I wrote to Washington, giving an account of the device, and stating that if desired I would be ready to show the apparatus in practical use at once, and could furnish any reasonable quantity for shipment within two weeks of date of order. At the end of a week I received a letter asking me to file description. I did so, giving full account of the principle, and stating that I had the apparatus already made up, and that it could be tested any time. Since then, i. e., a period of over six weeks, I have received no reply to my letter, and as a similar letter sent some years ago with regard to another invention had never even elicited the courtesy of an answer I dropped the matter. Had it been taken up the Army in the Philippines could have been equipped several weeks ago.

A scientific friend of mine, however, happening to mention the matter to another acquaintance, a manufacturer of smokeless powder, the latter was much interested, and wished to take the matter up, promising to push it with foreign governments. This is the negotiation which is now under way.

Second. The invention is not a telescope, but a colored screen, though this may be applied to field glasses, and in my communication to the Department it is so described. I would say that my patents for which I am now applying will cover the use of screens for the purpose of cutting out extraneous light other than that of the spectrum of the powder. It may be objected that other substances may be introduced into the powder which will change the color. This, however, I have proved by experiment makes no difference, as the additional color simply superimposes itself, and the original band, due to the nitrocellulose in the case of the powder I experimented with, remains in undiminished intensity. The glasses of Mr. Guiterman are an infringement on my invention, and whilst it might be unfair to comment on what might be merely a coincidence, in justice to myself I would point out that this use of colored glass in spectacles was described as my invention in the Pittsburg "Leader" of June 15, and in other papers, some days before Mr. Guiterman's letter to the War Office.

In my communication to the War Department I pointed out that the ability to thus localize the flash would make it much more difficult for the enemy to hold a position against a strong firing line, as, whilst the smoke gives a general indication of the position, yet it to a certain extent masks the exact height and distance, a matter of some importance when firing at long distances where the danger zone, owing to the high angle of fire, is rather narrow, whilst if the flash be seen, it gives the exact position.

Whilst I consider the invention of very considerable importance, the remark attributed to me, "that it was a great national secret," had no other origin than the imagination of some reporter.

REGINALD A. FESSENDEN.

A GROWL FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" writing from Balinas, P. I., April 10, indulges in a prolonged growl at everything that is being done by our military officers in the Philippines. He says, for example: "The policy of going through their country just to show that we are able to do so, and leaving stocks of food undestroyed and their towns uninjured, thus assuring them food and shelter when they return to continue the struggle, is the one which makes the Volunteer feel that his energy and blood are being wasted, and that such work should be done by an army enlisted for that purpose and armed with the weapons best adapted for it. It is a job for cavalry, light artillery and infantry armed with long-range rifles and smokeless powder. Especially are cavalry and a better system of transportation in the field required, and these are our chief weaknesses at present. The most important need is cavalry, mounted on better horses than the little Filipino ponies now used, and supplied with better and more mobile transportation than that now at hand, with a larger number of light Hotchkiss or mountain guns."

Of the Philippines he says: "Their chief incumbrance is their Spanish prisoners, whose cash value they have fixed at \$7,000,000 and whom they will not give up until utterly unable longer to hold them. From natives we learn that the Filipino soldiers are being paid regularly every month, a condition of affairs superior to that existing in the Spanish army, where many of them served. They receive \$8 Mexican, equal to \$4 gold, and are perfectly satisfied. This indicates a treasury not yet exhausted. Possibly it suggests extravagant financial aid for diplomatic purposes. At all events it shows that, so long as we leave them food and shelter, they have the means for continuing the struggle."

The Volunteers are represented to be very much dissatisfied because they are not armed as well as the Regulars and because they are put in the front while they are held in reserve. Writing over three months ago this writer says: "It is very flattering to his guide to be told that he is being used because he is a better soldier than the Regular, has had more experience in fighting, and is better acclimated, yet while he knows this to be true, he naturally wonders why, if he is so good a soldier, he should be so poorly armed and cared for. He is not satisfied with the theory of the Ordnance Department as expressed in an interview by the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, that he is not familiar with guns, and that the Regular Army is composed of sharpshooters, knowing, as he does, that 75 per cent. of the Volun-

teers were good rifle-shots before they enlisted, and have handled firearms from childhood, and that 80 per cent. of the Regular Army here are raw recruits, who were not marksmen when they enlisted, and have had none of the target practice the ordnance officer gives as the reason why the Regulars are sharpshooters. He has little patience with a theory that is at such plain variance with the facts, especially if that theory results in sending him with a Springfield and black powder against a Mauser and smokeless powder."

AN ARMY WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Jane Augur, daughter of Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., and Dr. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., took place in the chapel at Fort Leavenworth, June 14. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. F. H. Millsbaugh, bishop of Kansas. The wife of the bishop being an old friend of the bride's father. The music was exquisitely rendered by Mr. Hain, of the University of Baldwin. He played from Lohegrin as the bridal party entered the church and during the ceremony Chopin's Second Nocturne, then Mendelssohn's march was played as the wedding procession passed out.

The chapel was beautifully decorated with great bushes of elder and quantities of asparagus vine, carnations, sweet peas, roses and lilies. The bridesmaid was Miss Holabird, of Evanston, cousin of the bride, and the maid of honor, Miss Carrie Augur, sister of the bride. The ushers were Capt. C. Augur, of Buffalo, and Mr. Augur, brother of the bride. Best man, Dr. Heger, brother of the groom.

Miss Holabird was dressed in a very elaborate dress of French muslin and carried American beauties. Miss Augur's dress was of cream white point d'esprit net, and her bouquet was of white roses. The bride's gown was of ivory satin, trimmed with tulle and old point lace which was worn by her mother on her wedding day. Her bouquet was of bride roses, and she wore the gift of the groom, a circle of diamonds. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents immediately after the ceremony. The same profuse floral decoration was carried out in the house as in the chapel, and the house, which is quite old-fashioned in design, looked charming, brilliantly lighted by dozens of candles. Suspended from the ceiling in the drawing room under which stood the bride and groom to receive their guests was a large horseshoe made of carnations, maidenhair fern and roses. The young people left that night for a trip through the great lakes, New York and other Eastern cities, and after the middle of July Dr. and Mrs. Willcox will be at home at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

FORT LOGAN LETTER.

The four companies of the 25th Infantry which have been stationed here since their return from the Santiago campaign last fall, left over the Union Pacific on June 27, for Manila, via San Francisco. Col. Burt was in command and the officers of the battalion were Capt. Cronin, Regimental Adjutant; Capt. Lenihan, Q. M.; Lieut. R. J. Burt, Commy.; Capt. Leonhauser, Capt. Pardee, Capt. Shattuck, Lieuts. Schenck, Lyon, Hunt, Straat, Enochs and McNally.

The first intimation that the regiment was selected for foreign service came in an order on June 12, and the troops left such a short time afterwards that the wives and families left behind could not realize the situation, and we all feel stunned.

Mrs. Cronin is the only lady who accompanied her husband to Manila, she having obtained special permission to land, as she has no relatives in this country; her parents are in Manila. The rest of the 25th ladies are hoping and praying that they will be allowed to go to Manila in the fall. Mrs. Shattuck accompanied her husband to San Francisco. She will see the regiment sail away, and then return to Fort Logan. Mrs. R. J. Burt has left for Cincinnati to live with her mother during Lieut. Burt's absence. Mrs. Schenck, has as her guests her father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Kellogg, and her two sisters.

Mrs. Lyon's father and sister, Gen. and Miss Duval, from Kansas City, are here.

Miss Emily Huston, daughter of Maj. Huston, 20th Inf., is visiting Mrs. Alvord.

The post is now garrisoned by troop C, 6th Cav., under command of Lieuts. Rhodes and Dean.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 4, 1899.

After a cruise of twenty-seven days the practice ship Monongahela has arrived at Plymouth, Eng. The following cable message was received by Adml. McNair, superintendent of the Academy, on Saturday:

Plymouth, Eng., July, 1899.—Arrived well. Department informed. Give up Lisbon or Madeira.

HUTCHINS.

The Monongahela left here on Saturday afternoon, June 3, with the second, third, and fourth classes of cadets aboard. In command of Comdr. Chas. T. Hutchins, with Lieut. W. F. Halsey executive officer, and Lieut. C. N. Atwater navigator.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise, Capt. F. M. Wise, U. S. N., anchored in the bay off Bay Ridge, last week, having on board 115 young men, who are receiving instruction in navigation and seamanship. She left on her cruise about June 1, and has visited Providence and Old Point. On Saturday the ship came to Annapolis and anchored in the Severn off the Naval Academy. After remaining here over a week she will proceed on her cruise. In addition to Capt. Wise, the officers in command are Lieut. Comdr. Hall, Lieut. Wells and Ensign Pringle. Capt. Wise arrived here in advance of his ship, on account of the illness of his daughter. Several church parties from the Enterprise attended church in Annapolis on Sunday. The cadets are a bright set of youths, and in their naval uniforms resemble closely in appearance the cadets of the Naval Academy.

Candidates, preparing for the September examinations, are already here in respectable numbers, attending the naval preparatory schools.

Three large floating buoys have been placed in the Severn, off the Santee's wharf, for the mooring of large ships used at the Academy.

The gunboat Annapolis, with the first class of cadets, has arrived at Wilmington. The shipyards of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Co. were inspected. At the yards they were divided into squads and taken through the different Departments, the cadets taking notes and making drawings for reference. Much time was spent in the machine shops and on the torpedo boat Stringham. The

Annapolis next went to Chester, where the Roach Ship yards were visited and inspected.

Pay Director Thomas T. Caswell, U. S. N., retired, has returned from a visit to relatives in Michigan.

The Misses Milligan, daughters of Chief Engr. Milligan, have been visiting in New York.

Mr. Richard M. Chase, who has been secretary of the Naval Academy for the past thirty years, has resigned, his resignation taking effect on July 1. Mr. Chase is in very bad health. This officer has two pronounced characteristics—his wonderful memory and his unvarying courtesy. Before attacked by infirmities, he knew to the utmost letter and initial the name of every officer in the American Navy, and was never known to commit one act of discourtesy, either by word or deed, to any one with whom he came in contact.

Miss Bonnie Broadhead, Phythian, daughter of Commo. Phythian, U. S. N., and Ensign Charles Sumner Bookwalter, U. S. N., will be married on Wednesday, July 12, at the Commodore's residence here on Maryland Avenue.

Schley Day was celebrated at Annapolis on Monday by a display of national colors and the explosion of fireworks. The Stars and Stripes floated from the dome of the State House.

The Standish has returned to the Naval Academy from Norfolk where she had towed the Gloucester which is to be repaired.

CUI BONO?

To the Editor of The Army and Navy Journal:

"Cui Bono" might have been quoted as the text of the admirable and sensible article in your issue of June 24, on the Schley-Santiago fight. It was not only readable, but it was the very best resume of the controversy and the best advice to the factions (if they may be so termed) that has been put into print. What good do such articles as have been printed in the papers which have tried to champion the cause of one or the other do? Is asked by some. I would like that every one interested in the esprit de corps of the Navy branch of the country's defence ask the question of himself whether they do not do real harm to the service and to its personnel. Why not accept of Adml. Schley's proposition, "There's glory enough for all," and stop right there. The officers of the Navy have been looked upon as those who would not be "guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen," but as men ever ready to defend the personal and official character of each other, to elevate the service in the eyes of the world, and to defend the Nation and its institutions whenever such defence was needed. And they have given proof of this often in the past. And they are ready to do it at all times in the future. It is the friends of the officers in civil life in giving to the public through the prints their own surmises that do the service and the individuals of which it is composed real harm. I question whether in the service itself any such factional feeling exists as the articles in some of the newspapers seem to insist upon, and I ought to have some knowledge, for I am in the service and I am a staunch friend of both Admls. Sampson and Schley. I am for the good of the service as a whole.

Since I read your article I have wished that every newspaper that publishes anything upon the matter would add your article at the bottom. I believe it would result in showing to those inclined to misrepresent the true status of the service that they neither have the approval of the people nor of the larger majority of the officers of the Navy, nor are their vapors facts.

NAVY.

THE YANKEE SOLDIER.

To the Editor of "The United Service Gazette."

Sir:—On June 12 Mr. Poultny Bigelow read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution upon the subject of "The Yankee Soldier," in which he finds fault with the character of the appointments made to high grade in the Volunteer Army raised for the recent war with Spain, and mentions an instance of an apothecary's clerk who was given a commission as Colonel of Engineers, instead of one as Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, which he had sought. Although Mr. Bigelow gives no authority for his statement except his conversation with the appointee, its publication by him seems to merit correction. For the war with Spain there were mustered into the service of the United States three Volunteer regiments of Engineers, which were commanded respectively by Col. Griffin, Col. Young and Col. Gaillard. Col. Griffin is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1875, who, after twelve years' service in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, resigned to enter the service of the General Electric Company, of New York, of which he is now vice-president. Col. Young was graduated from West Point in the same class as Col. Griffin; he also served for several years in the United States Corps of Engineers, and then resigned. Col. Gaillard is a West Point graduate of the early eighties; he was at the time of his appointment as Colonel of Volunteer engineers a Captain on active duty in the Engineers Corps of the United States Army. No other appointments than these as Colonels of engineers were made. Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Captain of Ordnance, U. S. A.

The Hague, June 16, 1899.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

June 28, 1899.

This post is no longer a restful home garrison—the troops fly in and the troops fly out in a veritable whirligig. Every day there are new, strange faces here—officers who look for the first time on the Golden Gate, only to anticipate sailing through it in a few days.

Thursday afternoon, June 22, the transport Zelandia sailed for Manila with four companies of the 24th Infantry and 500 casuals on board; Saturday the Sheridan sailed with 1,842 enlisted men and 64 officers left for the scene of war; Col. Ray's Alaskan expedition of three companies of the 7th Infantry sailed for the North on the St. Paul Sunday morning. The Valencia sailed Wednesday morning with the headquarter band and troops of the 4th Cavalry, and two companies of the 25th Infantry for Manila.

Cos. E and H, 25th Inf., and 200 more recruits arrived in the garrison Sunday night.

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, late commander of the 2d Army Corps, who is now here en route to the Philippines, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Col. W. R. Smidberg in the red room of the Bohemian Club on Monday evening. Among those present were: Maj. Phelan, Gen. Compton, Col. Freeman, Col. Forwood, Col. Gumbay, Col. Hoffman, Col. Babcock, Capt. Be-

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Capt. A. C. Ducat and family arrived in the garrison Friday from Fort Harrison, Mont.

A very enjoyable surprise party was tendered Lieut. J. T. Humphries, previous to his departure for Honolulu, Tuesday evening. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Meyers, Lieut. J. T. Humphries, Miss Craig Riddle and Miss Madge Keindrick.

Among those who sailed on the Valencia Wednesday was Col. A. A. Coolidge, of the 9th Inf.

Maj. George M. Downey, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the guest of his son and his daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. George Downey.

Miss Esta Macomber, after spending a pleasant visit in San Jose, has returned to the garrison.

Col. and Mrs. Compton left a few days ago for Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard gave a handsomely appointed dinner of twelve covers in honor of Surg. Gen. George Steinberg, on Sunday evening. The dining room decorations were exceedingly pretty, being in red and white flowers. In the center of the table was a large maltese cross made of red geraniums; at each place was an artistic menu card done in water colors. During the dinner delightful music was furnished by the 24th Infantry band. Those entertained were: Gen. Steinberg, Dr. Winslow Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Gallagher, Capt. Plummer and Dr. Southard.

Lieut. Murphy, of Co. K, 24th Inf., arrived in the garrison Friday, and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. A. Girard.

OUR ACTIVE MILITIA AS A FIRST RESERVE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Beyond the proper size and organization of our Regular Army, which is necessarily being discussed in legislative, professional and political circles, it would seem that a suitable system for our active militia is of greater importance for the national welfare of the United States. Whether the Regular Army is of thirty thousand or one hundred thousand officers and men, or if it be organized with such an efficient line and staff as to make it the best fighting machine in the world, would not go very far in a contest with a first-class power unless supplemented by an immediately available reserve in a complete state of military preparedness.

Although it has not been the custom of the general government to call the militia, as such, when necessary to create a large Army, yet it is evident that a call for Volunteers would be best met if responded to by well organized and disciplined active militia, and without considering the way in which the active militia of the several States should be reached when needed for national purposes, this paper is intended to suggest a method by which the same can be made an entirely effective first reserve.

The fact is, the active militia is so absolutely out of touch with the general Government, and has so little of the real solidarity which it ought to have as a national first reserve, that when called together as an Army it necessarily takes weeks and months to create an effective force which ought to be a matter only of hours and days. This was well shown in our recent mobilization of the best of our active militia, when the result was "an untrained Army, officers and men alike were raw." But the fact that these officers and men in the course of a few months made the best soldiers that ever went to battle only proves the early difficulties were merely lack of knowledge, not of capacity.

Between the ages of sixteen and twenty the average American youth craves a uniform, a gun and the martial tread as much as he ever wants anything else in life, and it certainly seems as though our system of militia ought to put within reach of this youth a sufficient military training to develop a complete soldier. In our present companies of National Guard the recruit is put through the school of the soldier (the setting up exercises being usually neglected), the schools of the squad and company, and in the larger cities, where are located more than one company, this is followed up with battalion work, and once a year at camp there is some regimental instruction. At the annual encampment the National Guardsman also learns a little of guard work and of camp routine. Such limited training is not sufficient to make a soldier ready for immediate service, and the fact is the National Guardsman often tires of the service because the work does not go far enough and soon becomes monotonous, and much of the best material never enlists for this same reason.

The training of the active militia is done by the States under the constitutional provision, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;" and although there is usually an honest effort made by the officers they often do not have enough information and special military knowledge to bring their commands to an effective service footing. Without further explanation it seems plain that our active militia or National Guard is not, and cannot be, under the existing methods in that state of preparedness which the trend of the times demands for the proper purposes of our general government; and keeping in mind the constitutional provisions regulating the militia, the following simple and at the same time far-reaching plan is suggested for curing the apparent defect in our national military system.

In addition to assigning a Regular Army officer to act as an assistant to the Adjutant General of each State, which is already done in some instances, let the offices of Adjutant in each regiment and of Assistant Adjutant General of each brigade and division of National Guard be filled respectively by Lieutenants, Captains and Majors of the Regular Army; and let the First Sergeant of each company, troop or battery of National Guard devote his entire time to the service and be paid a reasonable compensation.

Very little legislation would be required to put such a system into effect, as the general government already details officers to act as assistants to the Adjutant General of many States, and it would only be a slight step further to allow Regular officers to act as Adjutants and Assistant Adjutant Generals in the active militia; and furthermore, it would seem the most natural and simple way of carrying out the duty of Congress "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia" by giving directly to each commanding officer of militia a trained staff officer well qualified to instruct in all matters provided by Congress as above, and the interpretations of the War Department and the customs of the regular service thereunder.

There would also be thus created a general staff, the need for which in our military system is now so thoroughly understood. The members of this staff would have practical experience in caring for and handling large bodies of soldiers instead of merely theoretical under-

takings, which would be the case if we had a large general staff with our small Army under the present system. And it would not require as many additional Army officers to operate the system as would appear at first glance, for there are already a considerable number detailed as military instructors at various schools and colleges and also as recruiting officers throughout the country; and there is no reason why the instructor at a school could not also act as an Adjutant of a National Guard organization, and the present recruiting stations could all be abandoned, for each regimental headquarters of National Guard could be made a recruiting station for the Regular Army. With such a system there would never need be any vacancies in the regular service, and what could be more natural or bring better results than to recruit it through the channel of its first reserve. The system would bring the regular establishment in closer touch with the people and would broaden the life of the regular officer from the monotonous work of a subaltern in an Army post into the administrative work of at least a regiment, and as an instructor and adviser he would have constant use for his special military training instead of being confined to the routine of a post and the social functions emanating therefrom.

The several States would have full control through the field, line and the other staff offices, over the active militia the same as now, with the added advantage that all papers going to and from the various headquarters would pass through the hands of a paid staff officer fully qualified to bring them in conformity with the Army regulations and customs of the regular service, and all the officers of the Guard would have a personal and direct source of information on the questions which arise in their work, thereby enabling them to better qualify themselves in military science and practice. Furthermore, officers and men would have the precept and example of a professional soldier, which is really the best of all means of education.

Completing the system by requiring active service on pay from First Sergeants is simply recognizing the fact the State ought to pay for service performed, and in no way could a State get better results from an expenditure than one made in this way. Everyone acquainted with military routine knows the work of a First Sergeant, even of a National Guard company, if properly performed, would take all his time. The preparation of routine papers and reports, the care and charge of uniforms, equipments and ordnance stores, the proper attention to the drill and discipline of the enlisted men, which is now divided among the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and usually neglected in proportion to the division, could all be done by a First Sergeant so situated, and the commanding officers all along the line would have a real right to require the same to be well done.

With such facilities for requiring military knowledge, service in the active militia would be a real school in which the training would not stop at the first principles. An active militia so organized and administered could be kept at such a high standard that it might be mustered into the United States service at once, should occasion require, and when so merged would be a well instructed and fully trained Army uniform throughout.

Nothing that is written above is intended in any degree as a criticism of officers and men of our Regular or Volunteer Armies. Their accomplishments during the past year is one of the brightest spots in the history of our country, but we cannot forget the long time required to organize and mobilize, discipline and equip the Volunteer Army, which would have been a most serious matter if our enemy had not been exhausted nearly unto death; nor ought we ever forget the lives laid down in the service of the Nation, which a different system might have saved. We are not wise as a Nation if after thirty years of peace and consequent neglect of military matters we seek to blame officers or men in either high or low places for the defects in our system which have been made plain, but rather let us assume the responsibility as a Nation and in the light of experience we have merely lack of knowledge, not of capacity.

HARRY FREASE.

Canton, Ohio.

To make such a plan as is here proposed effective it would be necessary to increase the number of officers in the Regular Army to provide for the details suggested. As it is now our regular regiments in the field are not more than half officered. This was shown by the article published on page 929 of our issue for May 27. The officers required for details should be in excess of the number of regimental officers needed for a full complement of field, staff and line.—Editor.

OUR VOLUNTEERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. S. S. Seward, of New York, who served during the Civil War as a Major of Volunteers on the staff of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, sends to the Springfield "Republican" an indignant reply to a letter published in that paper and purporting to have been written by Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Infantry, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the 12th Infantry. The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER,
12TH INFANTRY, FORT SANTIAGO,
WALL CITY, MANILA, May 17, 1899.

My Dear Father: At the present time the headquarters of the regiment are in Fort Santiago, that is, the band and two companies. One other company is guarding the "Palace," which is the seat of the military government here, and formerly the headquarters of the Spanish rulers of the island. Another company is in a tough district of the town keeping order, and the other eight companies of the regiment are out on the field on the south line; one battalion of four companies on Guadalupe ridge, about eight miles from the city, toward Cavite, and they form the extreme salient point of our forces in that direction. Another battalion is two miles behind them in support. All of our men are hard worked, at guard and outpost duty, a few of them getting more than one night abed, as they have to do every other day on guard.

Our lines on the north extend out about 35 miles, and on the south about 9 miles, one mile beyond our outpost, as mentioned above. Gen. Lawton is pushing the insurgents vigorously on the north. We kill a good many of the insurgents, but by no means escape punishment ourselves.

The Volunteers have done splendid fighting, there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an offensive native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades, who, when a native (wounded), asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died. Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and I guess with a good deal of

truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the Regulars. In my opinion, the hatred created by these acts of wanton cruelty will make anything like a cordial feeling between the insurgents and Americans, for a good many years to come, impossible, even if we succeed in conquering them by force of arms.

Mr. Seward questions the truth of this statement and asks why, if it was true, Capt. Hersey did not take steps to have the Volunteer he speaks of tried by court-martial. Perhaps he did, and without knowing the facts of the case we cannot comment intelligently upon Capt. Hersey's letter. It is obvious that it is a private communication and not intended for publication. Otherwise Capt. Hersey would, no doubt, have made a fuller statement of the case. If the facts are as reported, it is the duty of every one in command of troops in the Philippines to prevent such outrages and to use every effort to bring to punishment those guilty of them. But, as one familiar with Volunteer Army life knows, the liars in camp are numerous, and nothing of the kind may have ever occurred, in spite of the fact that it was so reported to Capt. Hersey.

STATE TROOPS.

In the New Jersey National Guard Capt. Richard B. Reading has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 2d Regiment, Capt. Charles H. Springstead, Inspector of the 4th Regiment, and 1st Lieut. Alvin H. Graff Adjutant of the 1st Regiment as assistant to Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the State Rifle Practice Inspector. Gov. Voorhees has issued commissions to Congressman R. Wayne Parker, as Captain of the 1st Troop of Newark, and to Walter B. Adams as Captain and Oscar Condit as 1st Lieutenant of Gatling Gun Co. A of Jersey City.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia have been ordered to go into camp as follows: 1st Brigade, State camp grounds, South Framingham, Aug. 10 to 25 inclusive; 2d Brigade, Aug. 3 to 9 inclusive; place to be named later; 1st Corps of Cadets, Hingham, July 8 to 14 inclusive, annual drill at Hingham Aug. 7; 2d Corps of Cadets at Boxford, Aug. 10 to 16 inclusive; Naval Brigade, commencing Sept. 6 for seven days, to conform to orders of Navy Department. Capt. Myles Standish, commanding the ambulance corps, will make two details of his command, with such officers as he may deem necessary, for duty with the 1st and 2d Brigades at encampments. Troops will arrive in camp in season to pitch their camps. Commanding officers will detail an officer as Commissary, who shall be prepared to issue rations to companies. Cooks will be detailed from companies and caterers' or laborers' help will not be allowed. All troops will perform duty in campaign uniform. Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State camp ground (excepting the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands if they desire. Permission has also been granted by the War Department for the 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery to encamp at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, and the orders of the 1st Brigade camp will be changed to allow this regiment to camp at Fort Rodman Aug. 12 to 18.

Under the present law, 180 companies of Infantry are allowed in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the old fifteen regiments would just absorb that number. The minimum of the companies was fixed at 50 enlisted men. Calculating upon that basis there will be, when fully organized, a force of 765 officers and 9,150 enlisted, an aggregate of 9,915. That body would cost in pay during an eight days' camp the sum of \$149,218, and the armory rent and the annual allowances to the 180 companies would amount to \$126,000, making a grand total of \$275,218. If the Guard consisted of 144 companies, with 75 enlisted as the minimum, organized into 12 regiments, we would have 612 officers and 10,920 enlisted, an aggregate of 11,532. The pay rolls for an eight days' camp would foot up \$162,634, and the armory rent and annual allowances would add \$100,800, making a total of \$263,434. It will be thus seen that the State would be able to increase its force to the extent of 1,770 enlisted, would lose off 153 officers and would save money.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., came to an end for this season on July 1. The troops in camp the closing week were the 1st Signal Corps, Capt. Erlandsen; the 2d Battery, Brevet Maj. David Wilson, and the 2d Regiment, Col. R. T. Emmett, composed of the following companies: Fourth, of Yonkers; Eleventh, of Mount Vernon; Sixteenth, of Catskill; Twenty-third, of Hudson; Tenth, of Newburg; Thirty-ninth, of Watertown; Twenty-eighth, of Utica; Twenty-seventh, of Malone; Fortieth, of Ogdensburg, and Seventeenth, of Flushing. Col. E. K. Austin, formerly of the 108th New York, was the Regimental Adjutant. The instruction to the regiment was conducted on the same lines as that of the preceding commands, each battalion going on a practice march as well as going through the usual drills at the permanent camp. The Signal Corps established a number of signal stations, and performed some excellent work in their line of duty. The drills of the 2d Battery were most ably conducted, and at the breaking up of the camp half the battery went by train to Schenectady, in command of Maj. Wilson, to take part in a parade there on the Fourth, and the rest of the battery marched to New York in command of Lieut. Sherry. The regiment performed its work in the most creditable manner, and the innovation in the camp instruction was well conducted.

The 2d Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, will go into camp at Morehead City, N. C., for seven days, commencing July 15, 1899. The 8d Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, will go into camp at Morehead City, N. C., for seven days, commencing July 22, 1899. Each Regimental Commander will send the Regimental Quartermaster and a detail of twenty men from his regiment to assist in pitching tents and arranging camp.

Co. F, of Mount Vernon, and Co. C, of Carbondale, both of the 4th Regiment of Illinois, and veterans of the American-Spanish War, were ordered to Carterville July 1 to disarm all rioters, and to preserve peace and protect life and property. Col. Bennett was in command.

In the Connecticut National Guard the resignation of Brig. Gen. Heman O. Averill, Paymaster General, Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, has been accepted, and Brig. Gen. John W. Atwood, Commissary General, of Plainfield, is Paymaster General in his stead. Col. Henry C. Morgan, retired, of Colchester, has been appointed Commissary General.

The following organizations will be mustered out of the service as organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on or before July 12, 1899: Co. A, 17th Inf., New Brighton, Capt. John H. Staley; Co. H, 17th Inf., Oakdale, Capt. James A. Wible. The following companies are detached from the 17th Inf., and assigned as follows: Co. D, 17th Inf., Pittsburg, Capt. James E. McNary, to be Co. K, 18th Inf.; Co. E, 17th Inf., Pitts-

burg, Capt. Alexander J. Henderson, to be Co. L, 18th Inf.; Co. F, 17th Inf., Pittsburgh, Capt. Lauris L. Carson, to be Co. M, 18th Inf.; Co. I, 17th Inf., Pittsburgh, Capt. Harry L. McKain, to be Co. I, 18th Inf.; Co. G, 17th Inf., Allegheny, Capt. Alfred H. McClelland, to be Co. D, 14th Inf.; Co. K, 17th Inf., Bellevue, Capt. William A. Griscom, to be Co. H, 14th Inf.; Co. L, 17th Inf., Wilkesburg, Capt. William O. McNary, to be Co. I, 14th Inf. The following named companies are detached from the 17th Regiment Infantry, and will report direct to Headquarters 2d Brigade as separate companies: Co. B, Uniontown, Capt. Albert G. Beeson; Co. C, Washington, Capt. Hugh A. Rogers; Co. M, Connellsville, Capt. Sam H. DuShane. The following named companies, having failed in reinstatement, are disbanded: Co. I, 8th Inf., Wrightsville, Pa., Capt. John H. Drenning; Co. I, 14th Inf., Elizabeth, Pa., Capt. James B. Hamilton; Co. H, 11th Inf., Harrisburg, Pa., Capt. Maurice E. Finney, is detached from the 11th Regiment and assigned to the 8th Inf., as Co. I.

At the Fourth of July celebration in Rochester, N. Y., 2,000 Canadian troops paraded with the American organization, and took part in the celebration. The Canadians brought their bands with them, who played American tunes, and the American bands played British airs. The 48th Highlanders, in kilts and plaids, received salvo after salvo. The same reception was given to the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles of Kingston, the Argyll Light Infantry of Belleville, the Royal Dragoons of Colbourne, and the other Canadian military organizations. One of the most amusing incidents of the day was the "cooks' parade," given by the musicians of the Argyll Light Infantry. The men displayed considerable ingenuity in rigging up costumes. Some wore short skirts and painted faces, and all were grotesque. The celebration closed with fireworks shot off from the floats in the middle of the Genesee. Portraits of famous Americans and Englishmen were shown in fire.

OUR TROOPS IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The War Department has just made public a report by Brig. Gen. Breckinridge on his tour of inspection in Cuba. This report describes conditions observed by him in the district of Holguin, at Baracoa, Guantanamo, San Luis, Manzanillo and Santiago. The energy of the District Commander and other officers and the good they had wrought, especially building roads and stamping out disease like the smallpox, and re-establishing public order, public schools and comforts of civilization, deserves encouragement. Gen. Breckinridge makes many references in his report to the necessity of providing the troops in Cuba, who are not in barracks, with tents of several thicknesses of canvas. He says that at Soledad he found several sick men with only a single thickness of canvas sheltering them from the baking heat, and they were suffering from malarial fever which had greatly sapped their vitality. By pitching another tent over the one occupied by the sick men, the temperature in the hospital tent was reduced 40 degrees. He also remarks upon the scarcity of cots at several of the places visited. Regarding the General Hospital at Santiago he says that it was in such a condition of cleanliness and modern arrangements as seemed hardly possible with the small allowance which had been received by Maj. Havard and the officer in charge. At Manzanillo Gen. Breckinridge found that there had been a gradual diminution in the number of rations issued to the indigent Cubans. This he considered a very encouraging sign. He remarks on the infrequency or difficulties in the issue of onions and potatoes. He discovered in his investigation of the company kitchens a shortage of supplies on hand, but the subsistence officer was quite positive that the full allowance had left the Commissary depot for the soldiers. In Manzanillo district he found that the cots used by the troops were generally makeshifts or bunks. The bread was being baked at the regimental bakery, and was not specially commendable.

Regarding the troops of the 5th Inf. located in Santiago Barracks, Gen. Breckinridge says that despite the men being so excellently housed, and admirably cared for, a tone of anxiety as to their continued health seemed to prevail, and it seemed to be held that their frequent change of station to a more healthful climate was the only absolutely secure method of insuring the continued healthfulness of the troops. He furnishes a statement showing the strength of commands of this regiment to be an average per month of 572 men. The number entered on the sick report per month was about 302 men. The percentage of sickness from malarial fever was 186.45 per cent.

He suggests that the hygienic question can be expected to be handled with special skill by the present department commander of Cuba, and adds:

"In other directions, too, as in guarding against starvations and disorders by much needed public works and sanitation, and from the tactfulness with which conflicting interests and the asperities which are apt to follow war have been handled, it is evident that much praise is due, and an especially free hand can be wisely given."

It was understood that work under contracts already enforced would soon begin on sewers under five miles of asphalt sidewalks.

What Gen. Breckinridge reports is the result of a tour in Cuba and Porto Rico, covering about 7,215 miles, made during the period between January 21 and April 5. His reports show that our troops in the West Indies are, on the whole, in excellent condition. Considering that nearly all of them are recruits our officers are accomplishing wonders with their commands. Those engaged in civil duties are showing intelligence and good judgment, and are winning the respect and confidence of the people.

In Porto Rico Alibonito, the highest village on the island, 1,800 or 2,000 feet above tide water, was occupied by a troop of the 5th Cav. in the permanent barracks, the men occupying half and the horses the other half of the barracks. The hospital is of the same permanent character. Owing to the rainfall the troop had but few military exercises, there being less than a dozen acres of ground. The commanding officer is living in one end of the barracks, and feels the need of proper officers' quarters and other improvements, which he has called to the attention of higher authority. He said that he found the winter clothing quite acceptable at his elevation. Beef is not very good, being killed in town, and costs seven and a half cents a pound. The men here consume about sixty pounds of beef per day. Every time potatoes are drawn a considerable percentage are found spoiled, and are condemned.

Gen. Breckinridge says: "On Friday, March 24, at Cayey, I reviewed troop M, 5th Cav., Capt. F. W. Foster, in heavy marching order. The great need of adequate exercise, drill and firing grounds for all soldiers on these islands is illustrated again here, and the ex-

pensiveness of maintaining cavalry on a mountain top needs no demonstration. But they have much to learn concerning this country and service in it, and should be at it. And the commanding officer will effect whatever is possible if well sustained, as it seems to be doing."

Co. H, 19th Inf., was at Coamo. All the indications of this command were that it was well in hand and being admirably conducted by its commanding officer in generally more than an average praiseworthy condition.

The barracks occupied by the 19th Inf. at Ponce were formerly occupied by the Spanish troops. They are two stories in height, built in the shape of a quadrangle, with an open court or area in the center, large and spacious, with high ceilings, and will accommodate easily the four companies which are now quartered there.

The mounted companies—Light Battery M, 5th Art. (Macomb's), and Troop I, 5th Cav. (Lieut. Cusack)—were occupying hired houses as barracks, with the usual overcrowding effect, though there were some rooms entirely or nearly vacant in one. The mount of all this cavalry regiment seemed to be particularly good, and deserves to be well exercised, sheltered, fed and cared for. The storeroom and corral, under Capt. Harrison, gave strong indications of energy and care.

Two of the companies at Yauco occupied the opposite walls of an L-shaped warehouse on the corner across the street from reviewing ground; and the corral and the kitchens were in the accompanying grounds. The other company and hospital were in hired houses; and this company had two cases of typhoid fever, and showed the usual tendency to overcrowding which, with the cases heard of elsewhere, seemed to threaten a considerable increase of disease during the rainy season.

Co. F, 17th Inf., Lieut. Eben M. Johnson, was found at Adjuntas. The barracks here were a rented building in the usual overcrowded condition, and the loopholes in the doors and windows, and the presence of the citizen prisoners in the guardhouse gave some indication of the rumors of unrest and the tendency to crime that is said to prevail in this mountainous western part of the island.

The troops of the 5th Cav. were in possession of a far better mount than was customary in old times. The long one-story stone barracks at Mayaguez, with detached hospital at right angles to its end were nearly duplicates of those at Alibonito. Being at the fork of the military road gives this place special significance, and some healthful and high point may well be developed into a typical military station with riding hall, target range, drill ground and every convenience for military instruction and practice. A similar location should also be selected in Cuba. Mayaguez is the most important town on the west coast, and one of the most delightful on the island, being the only one with street cars, and the inspection of its garrison concluded those on the island having more than two companies. The review of the command under Lieut. Col. Carr showed the usual intense restrictions for space.

At San Juan five companies were crowded together in one-story barracks and overflowing on to the porches. Here Gen. Breckinridge reviewed the assembled garrison, infantry, cavalry and artillery, where the variety in shapes or color of the uniform or even in the shape of the headgear as shown by the white helmets or brown campaign hats and blue caps, and the large percentage of recruits in the ranks could not obscure the excellence of the organizations, nor could it mar the appearance of the very instructive and interesting ceremony.

The cavalry, in its spirited and steady drill, in leaping the hurdles and overcoming obstacles after its hard march, won special commendation, though the infantry also did its part noticeably well.

The two Commissary storehouses, under Maj. Little, seemed to be kept in admirable order, with a full line of supplies. One could hardly ask for better food than some of that tasted at the cook tents of the 11th and 19th Inf., though generally the preparation of this food was done simply with the conveniences that are given for camp life.

The Commissaries at Ponce and San Juan were bountifully supplied with excellent stores in admirable variety, the first showing 224 and the second 253 different articles.

The review and inspection of troops necessarily occurred occasionally rather in what clothes the organizations could get than in those they preferred; and even where considerable effort was made for orderly uniformity, as in the review of the San Juan garrison, the variety in the shape of the headgear was noticeable, where some had caps, some helmets and some hats; and the variation in the color in gaiters and other articles perhaps might not be wholly disregarded.

Gen. Breckinridge remarks upon the fact that ice is furnished to Cuba but not to Porto Rico. He suggests that suitable summer clothing should be provided and rain clothes, discarding full dress in the tropics. If any changes were favored in the already rather heterogeneous uniforms authorized it seemed to be for adequate ventilation between the sweat leather and hat, helmet or cap, and for a cord the color of the insignia around it, and for some cool, tasty blue coat and trousers. Many examples of various materials (wool, cotton and linen) of the shade desired, are in advance in every tropical city, which could be readily fashioned into stylish uniforms of our traditional color, and it is understood that more than one specimen of goods and clothing worn in this latitude have been forwarded to the War Department with commendation from both Volunteers and Regulars.

Adequate shelter from heat and moisture is required. The difference in temperature between suitable barracks and tents is shown to be ten degrees. Hardly a regiment in Cuba has been found wholly in barracks. The largest proportion of men so housed were in the Department of Santiago, perhaps because it had been longer occupied and with a freer hand, and its commander had full appreciation of hygienic and other conditions, and in it the proportion of tentage without a fly and of men unfurnished with the regulation cot was noticeable.

Housing is more complete and satisfactory in Porto Rico than in Cuba, and the general health of the troops better.

More vegetables, fruit, sugar and lard are needed for the ration, waterproofs and rubber boots. Adequate ventilation should be insured entirely around the head, and heat held off from the skull by corrugated sweat leather and headgear. Brain and bowels demand special attention both from rain and heat.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1071.)

Charles B. Vogdes, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. T. B. Dugan, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Campbell King, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, 1st U. S. Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., May 27).

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., June 28. Detail: Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 7th Inf.

Maj. Blair D. Taylor, M. D.; Maj. John H. Calet, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Harry M. Hall, M. D.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Olney, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art.; Judge Adv. (D. G., June 21).

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., June 26, 1899. Detail: Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th U. S. Art.; Capt. Anthony W. Vogles, 5th U. S. Art.; Capt. James E. Macmillan, 11th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Osman Latrobe, Porto Rican Battalion, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Morrill J. Mills, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederick R. de Funiak, Jr., 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th U. S. Inf.; Judge Adv. (D. P. H., June 22).

The President on July 7 appointed these Medical Officers of the new Volunteer Army: Surgeons with the rank of Major—Ogden Rafferty, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., late Brigade Surgeon, Volunteers; Charles F. Mason, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., late Brigade Surgeon, Volunteers; John R. McDill, late Brigade Surgeon, Volunteers, now Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Frank C. Armstrong, late Surgeon, 21st Kansas Vols.; Thomas W. Chambers, late Surgeon, 12th New York Vols.; Charles L. G. Anderson, late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., now Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; E. Albert Lieberman, late Surg. 6th Missouri; Joseph N. Henry, late Surg., 4th U. S. V.; 6th Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain—John J. Hereford, late Surg., 1st Missouri; James C. Minor, late Surg., 1st Arkansas; Frank W. Foxworthy, late Asst. Surg., 160th Indiana; Abram L. Haines, late Surg., 203d New York; James J. Erwin, late Asst. Surg., 10th Ohio; W. F. Parker, late A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; James E. Shellenberger, late Surg., 3d Ohio; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of 1st Lieutenant—William H. Cook, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; Lomas K. Anderson, late Asst. Surg., 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Leonard K. Graves, late Asst. Surg., 201st New York; Ralph S. Porter, late Asst. Surg., 2d Illinois; John A. Metzgar, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; Patrick J. McKenna, late Asst. Surg., 2d U. S. V. Engrs.; Albert H. Eber, late Asst. Surg., 35th Michigan; John E. Boyd, late Capt., 2d South Carolina.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. John R. Haney (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Inf.), to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Wyant (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Inf.), to the 14th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd (promoted from 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Inf.), to the 20th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine (promoted from 2d Lieut., 19th U. S. Inf.), to the 19th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Leonard (promoted from 2d Lieut., 22d U. S. Inf.), to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Barnett (promoted from 2d Lieut., 12th U. S. Inf.), to the 13th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. David B. Mulliken (promoted from 2d Lieut., 16th U. S. Inf.), to the 6th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer (promoted from 2d Lieut., 13th U. S. Inf.), to the 13th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis (promoted from 2d Lieut., 12th U. S. Inf.), to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Peyton G. Clark (promoted from 2d Lieut., 13th U. S. Inf.), to the 13th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 18th U. S. Inf.), to the 18th U. S. Inf., to date from March 2, 1899; 1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon (promoted from 2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Inf.), to the 2d U. S. Inf., to date from March 9, 1899; 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Ledyard (promoted from 2d Lieut., 12th U. S. Inf.), to the 6th U. S. Inf., to date from March 13, 1899; 1st Lieut. Irving J. Carr (promoted from 2d Lieut., 17th U. S. Inf.), to the 17th U. S. Inf., to date from March 16, 1899; 1st Lieut. Easton R. Gibson (promoted from 2d Lieut., 9th U. S. Inf.), to the 9th U. S. Inf., to date from March 16, 1899; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bonnevastie (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf.), to the 23d U. S. Inf., to date from March 26, 1899; 1st Lieut. Edward Croft (promoted from 2d Lieut., 19th U. S. Inf.), to the 14th U. S. Inf., to date from March 31, 1899. He will remain on duty with the 19th U. S. Inf. until his arrival in Manila, Philippine Islands, and will then proceed to join the 14th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet (promoted from 2d Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf.), to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date from March 31, 1899. He will proceed to join the 22d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon (promoted from 2d Lieut., 17th U. S. Inf.), to the 22d U. S. Inf., to date from April 1, 1899. He will proceed to join the 22d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf.), to the 24th U. S. Inf., to date from April 25, 1899. He will proceed to join the 24th U. S. Inf. upon its arrival in Manila, Philippine Islands; 1st Lieut. Frank Halstead (promoted from 2d Lieut., 4th U. S. Inf.), to the 24th U. S. Inf., to date from May 4, 1899. He will proceed to join the 24th U. S. Inf. upon its arrival in Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D., June 30.)

The following transfers in the Infantry arm of the service are ordered: Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, from the 10th to the 15th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Eli A. Helmick, from the 15th to the 10th U. S. Infantry. (W. D., July 3.)

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The headquarters, band and six companies of the 25th Infantry, and 130 white recruits, with Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 9th Inf., Maj. W. H. W. James, 23d Inf., and Capt. Wm. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., are assigned to the transport Pennsylvania, to sail from San Francisco, June 30, in addition to the troops above mentioned, the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, will send 80 available colored recruits, or men of other companies of the 25th Infantry available for transfer, on board the transport, for assignment to that regiment. (D. Cal., June 28.)

The headquarters, and two troops, of the 4th Cavalry, excepting two non-commissioned officers and ten privates from each troop to be left behind at post in charge of the troop horses, and two companies of the 25th Infantry, to be filled to maximum of 128 from recruits at post, will proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the Philippine Islands on the transport Valencia, to sail from this port on the 28th instant. (D. Cal., June 27.)

Electrician Sergt. Lesco E. Merrill is transferred to Fort Hancock, N. J. (W. D., July 3.)

The leave for seven days granted Acting Asst. Surg. J. F. Hadley, is extended twenty-three days. (D. E., July 6.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JULY 6.

1st Lieut. Edward Croft, 14th Inf., is transferred to the 19th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, recently appointed, is assigned to the 22d Infantry.

2d Lieut. Henry M. Rankhead, recently appointed, is assigned to the 20th Infantry.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Camp Meade, July 7. Detail: Capt. C. S. Hewitt, F. H. French, E. D. Smith, Jr., I. Roberts, A. S. Rowan, E. P. Lawton, E. M. Johnson, Jr., T. G. Hanson, 1st Lieut. Jas. Ronayne, F. G. Lawton, E. T. Hartmann, F. B. Shaw, J. H. Bradford, Jr., G. W. Helms, 19th U. S. Inf., Judge Adv.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, A. Q. M., is relieved from further duty at Ponce, and will proceed to New York City.

The leave granted Capt. George O. Squier is extended fifteen days.

1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., 19th Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet July 17 for the examination of such persons as may be designated for appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg.; Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Comy.; Capt. Geo. L. Ryman, Acting Judge Adv. Dept. Colo.; 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Rhoads, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf. Recorder.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum.

Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg., will proceed to Camp Meade, for duty at that camp, to relieve Maj. William B. Hall, Surg., who will return to Washington, D. C.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Notwithstanding the removal of the troops from their camp near the Spanish barracks at Santiago, new cases of yellow fever continue to develop. All the sick are taken to the fever hospital. Thus far there have been one hundred cases of the disease and fifteen deaths. The quarantine against the troops is very strict. No soldiers are seen in the city, except a small guard at the arsenal. There are no cases among civilians.

A Havana newspaper says a royalist party has been established in Cuba. A disgruntled Cuban General is mentioned as the father of the scheme.

There has been some yellow fever at Puerto Principe, but the disease is thought to be under control. There have been only a few deaths. The disease at Puerto Principe originated in a private house. The Army elsewhere is not affected.

The customs receipts at Havana for June passed the million dollar mark. Since American occupation of the island there has been a very gratifying growth of customs receipts at that port, as the following recapitulation by months shows: January, \$742,433.93; February, \$707,127.44; March, \$896,925.31; April, \$869,221.68; May, \$927,223.06; total for five months, exclusive of June, \$4,142,931.42. The sum total of customs at the port of Havana for six months, the full term of American occupation, is over \$5,000,000.

The anniversary of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was the cause of much display in the Cuban newspapers. The "Discusion," of Havana, published an editorial praising the Americans and Cubans, and saying that both join hands in the celebration. This is the most sensible and most pacific editorial that has appeared in the paper for months.

Gen. Brooke had a conference July 5 with Secretary of the Interior Capote relative to concealed deposits of arms in the province of Santiago. It is the intention to have all suspicious deposits of arms seized.

Gen. Davis and staff were present at the swearing in of the new provisional court at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 1.

The arrest of Maj. Acosta, of the rural guard at Guanajay, Cuba, was quickly followed by his confession that twenty-nine members of his regiment took part in recent robberies. Among those he accused is Col. Carrillo, appointed not long since as Chief of the Rural Guard of Guanajay. This confession is in line with Gen. Wilson's oft-quoted suspicions that much of the alleged brigandage was the work of Cubans of influence.

Capt. Gale's squadron of the 4th Cav. embarked for Morong June 26. The gunboat Napidan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntulupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels entrenched there. The entrenchments were shelled by the Napidan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos, in firing a final volley, killed a cavalry private.

The War Department on July 1 chartered the steamer Tartar at Vancouver, B. C., to be used as a transport between San Francisco and Manila. She has a carrying capacity of 1,500 men, and it is expected will be ready to sail for Manila by July 20.

One hundred and fifty-two members of Co. B, U. S. Engr. Battalion, under command of Capt. William L. Sibert, left Willets Point July 5 for the Philippines, via San Francisco. The men were picked from several companies, and there were more volunteers than could be found room for.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported in Havana July 6. Both the victims were civilians, who were quickly isolated by order of the chief sanitary officer.

The remnant of the Spanish garrison that defended Baler on the east coast of Luzon against the insurgents for a year arrived at Manila July 6. There were only 22 left and the only officer was Lieut. Martin, who killed the Captain some time ago because he wished to hoist the white flag. The progress through the Filipino lines after their release was a continued ovation. Their release was obtained by the Spanish commissioners who have been negotiating with Aguinaldo for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners.

The U. S. transport McClellan, which arrived at New York, July 6, from Santiago, had two well-developed cases of yellow fever. The victims were Oscar F. Lackey, a civil engineer, and Miss Ellen Clendenin, daughter of Maj. Clendenin, Surgeon at Santiago, who died of the fever July 4. There were two doubtful cases. The patients were removed to Swinburne Island. Miss Clendenin's illness is reported as slight and she is attended by her sister. Health Officer Doty, of New York, believes that complete disinfection of the ship will render it harmless.

Spencer Pratt, ex-United States Consul at Singapore, has taken legal action to disprove the alleged interview, in which he was said to have promised Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders independence provided they would help us against Spain. The story is told in detail in a book on the Philippines, the sale of which has been enjoined.

The 19th Inf., now at Camp Meade, Pa., will proceed to San Francisco, in time to sail on the new transport Tartar July 20 for Manila. In view of the proposition to recruit two of the Volunteer regiments at Camp Meade, Pa., the War Department has renewed its lease of 300 acres at that place, and the Department will continue in control of the property until March 31, 1900.

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, July 3.
Adjutant General, Washington.
KILLED.
4th Cav.—At Huntinlupa, June 26, C. William Nolan.
17th Inf.—Near San Fernando, 13th, E. John C. McHuner.
WOUNDED.
12th Inf.—T. William H. Dingey, elbow, slight; F. Aaron C. Wise, wrist, slight.
51st Iowa.—C. Edward F. Brown, nates, moderate.

Manila, July 5, 1899.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Following deaths since last weekly report: Typhoid fever, June 26, Fred G. Fritzon, E. 13th Minnesota; 28th, Paul P. Rhode, K. 13th Minnesota; Arthur Troggatt, H. 9th Inf.; Herbert Streator, C. 13th Inf.; 29th, Corp. Fred Przykella, H. 9th Inf. July 1, Paul Pugh, L. 51st Iowa, from wounds in action; June 25, Harvey J. Lowe, A. 14th Inf.; 29th, William Lapp, L. 12th Inf., drowned accidentally; 22d, Alfred H. Koch, F. 21st Inf.; 25th, James Armstrong, L. 9th Inf., tuberculosis; 14th, Thomas Connors, M. 12th Inf., dysentery; 22d, John Holman, H. 17th Inf., pneumonia; 30th, William Hussey, C. 17th Inf., variola; James Allen, G. 3d Art.

Otis.

DEATH OF MRS. DICKINS.

Capt. F. W. Dickins, of the Bureau of Navigation, will receive the sincere sympathy of the many who knew and admired the wife of whose companionship death has deprived him, and the shocking circumstances of her death can but add to the depth of this sympathy. Mrs. Dickins was burned to death the morning of July 7 in a fire at her home in New Hampshire avenue, near Dupont Circle, Washington. The fire was caused by an explosion of gasoline, which was being used to clean floors in the second story of the house. A tinner passed through the room that was filled with the vapor, and the flame from his firepot ignited the gas, causing an explosion which wrecked the upper part of the house and caused the immediate death of Mrs. Dickins, who was on the floor above. Capt. Dickins, who was at his office in the Navy Department, was telephoned for and arrived just as the body of his wife was being removed. He was completely prostrated.

Mrs. Dickins was a woman of exceptional qualities of mind and heart, and during the war with Spain her active work of benevolence in Washington endeared her to many who knew her only by name. The story of her experiences in South America during the cruise of her husband's ship along shore, gave her literary reputation. She had a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and this was made of public service during the visit to this country of the Princess Eulalie.

DISMISSAL OF LIEUTENANT JOHN M. NEALL.

Before a general court martial which convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of which Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th U. S. Cav., was President, and Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d U. S. Inf., was Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav. (now Captain).

[The charges in this case and a summary of the specification were published in the Journal of May 20, 1899, page 894.]

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of "absence without leave in violation of the 32d Act of War," and not guilty to the other charges and specifications. He was found not guilty of this charge, "but guilty of absence without leave, in violation of the 62d Article of War." He was found guilty of Charge II, and its specifications, absence from guard mounting, in violation of the 33d Article of War." Also guilty of Charge III, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War, and guilty of the specifications under the charge, but absolving him from criminal intent in overdrawing his bank account to the extent of \$154.12." Of Charge IV, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War," the accused was found guilty, and guilty of all the specifications under the charge except specification 1, which alleges that he "did, in absenting himself from his troop and post without leave from his commanding officer on February 15, 1899, leave his wife and four children without means of support." The charges of failing to account for company funds, post exchange funds, with the funds of the Presidio Club, and with making false statements about these funds are sustained.

Sentence.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th Cav., now Captain, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

"The record of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav., having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"Executive Mansion, July 5, 1899.
"The sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. John M. Neall, 4th Cav., is confirmed, and will be duly executed."

"By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav., will take effect July 15, 1899, from which date Capt. Neall will cease to be an officer of the Army. By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN.
"Adjutant General."

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The annual meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati was held, in obedience to the requirements of the institution, on the 4th day of July at the Metropolitan Club. The officers re-elected for the following year were: President, William Greene Ward; vice-president, Nicholas Fish; secretary, Talbot Olyphant; treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; asst. treasurer, John Alexander Rutherford; chaplain, Rev. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D.; Surgeon, Thomas M. L. Chrystie, M. D. Messrs. James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Richard Varick De Witt and Gerald Hull Gray were elected to the standing committee in the class whose term of office will expire July 4, 1899. The delegates and alternates to the general society are: Delegates, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Rev. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D., John Barnes Varick, Talbot Olyphant, Francis Key Pendleton; alternates, John Alexander Rutherford, William Greene Ward, John P. H. DeWitt, William Llan Keese, Dixon Gedney Hughes, John Bard, Esq., late of Washington, D. C., grandnephew of Capt. John Bard, Jr., 2d Georgia Continental Regiment, was the only member who died during the past year; he was in his 80th year. Adm. George Dewey, U. S. N., who was nominated as an Honorary member July 4, 1898 (which by the by-laws was required to lie over for a year), was unanimously elected an Honorary member.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
Permit me to express my pleasure at the stand you have taken in regard to Schley. It may interest you to know that, while spending the holidays last year at a naval station of England, I had the pleasure of hearing considerable "professional criticism of the fighting, both from the Army (there were also several regiments quartered there and a number of artillery specialists) and the Navy officers. The British officers did not think very much of the Manila battle, but were very enthusiastic, and rather surprised, over the showing at Santiago. I happened to be at the yacht club with some of them when they received full details of the fight. They were all loud in their praise of Schley's work and that particular maneuver, for which he has been so much criticised, was especially commended by them all, without exception. In fact, one of the captains said that it "was the cleverest maneuver made during the fight," and they all seemed to regard it as a very valuable addition to naval tactics. I regret that I cannot give the technical reasons why they attached so much value to it, but I could see that, while they gave all credit to Adm. Sampson for his share, as the man in charge of the whole affair, even if he happened to be absent at the time, they fully considered the feature of the fight to be the work of the Brooklyn and Texas, and that they placed an extremely high value on Schley's maneuvers. It was consequently a surprise to me to find that the opinion of the British officers was not shared by some in authority, and I hope that you will succeed in getting justice done for him.

F.

RECENT DEATHS.

Former Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New York, Gen. Charles F. Robbins, died at his home, "Lakeside," at Great Neck, L. I., June 28, from Bright's disease. He was 63 years old, and he leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. William Clarke Roe. Gen. Robbins was identified with the rifle shooting from the first days of Creedmoor, and was a prominent officer in the Guard for many years.

The funeral of Lieut. Philip Van Horn Lansdale, who was killed at Samoa, took place at San Francisco, Cal., June 23, from St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Bishop Moreland delivered the sermon. The church was crowded, the Navy and Army being largely represented. The body of the Lieutenant was removed from the cruiser Philadelphia under a naval escort and American and British flags were displayed at half-mast in many places. The interment was at Cypress Lawn cemetery.

Hon. R. R. Savage, Probate Judge of Cherokee County, has just died in his 68th year. He was an officer of the Confederate Army during the war in the 47th Alabama. He had served but a year of his fourth term as Probate Judge at time of his death. 1st Lieut. Frank M. Savage, of the 14th U. S. Inf., now in the Philippine Islands, is his youngest son.

Adm. Sir Wendham Hornby, a distinguished retired officer of the British Navy, who entered the service in 1825, was stricken with apoplexy while speaking at a meeting in London, June 28, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, and died almost immediately.

Mrs. Harriet T. A. Platt, widow of the late Col. E. B. Platt, of the United States Army, died June 27 at the home of I. P. Rumsey in Lake Forest, Ill.

The funeral of Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, U. S. Navy, who died in New York June 28 of appendicitis, took place June 30. The Rev. Dr. Speel, Chaplain at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, officiated. The pall-bearers were Capt. Gibson, Gen. Samuel Schwenk, Dr. Peter K. Schwenk and Aaron and John Schwenk, of Philadelphia. The body was interred at Evergreen Cemetery with full military honors.

Ex-Gov. John Peter Richardson, who died in Columbia, S. C., July 6, was a grandson of Richard Richardson, an officer in the Revolutionary War. He fought in the Confederate service.

Mrs. George A. Haines, who died July 5 at Basle, Switzerland, married in early life Col. Charles Augustus May, U. S. A., a distinguished officer of dragoons. Col. May died in 1864, and a few years ago the widow married Mr. George A. Haines, of Boston, Mass.

George Brown Eckert, a wealthy citizen of Reading, Pa., who died there July 5, served as a Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Inf. from August 5, 1861, until November 10, 1864, when he resigned.

The death is reported of Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., formerly Director General of the Medical Department of the British Navy. Sir Alexander was one of the few surviving officers who had circumnavigated the continent.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died this week at Saratoga, was so intimately associated with the last years of Gen. Grant as almost to seem to have had a place in the military household. The Bishop was 72 years old. In 1860 he became the pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Church. Among the members of the congregation was Gen. Grant. He was chaplain of the Senate from 1869 to 1874. Dr. Newman preached the funeral oration over the remains of Gen. Grant, and had the same honor when Gen. John A. Logan died.

Many will learn with regret of the death July 5 at Santiago de Cuba of yellow fever of Maj. Paul Clendenin, Surgeon, U. S. V., Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., son of the late Gen. D. B. Clendenin, U. S. Army. The deceased officer was appointed Assistant Surgeon November 5, 1886; Major and Brigadier Surgeon U. S. V. June 4, 1898, and Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., January 3, 1899. He was a fine officer of excellent attainments.

Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in the United States from Manila on sick leave for three months.

The annual mobilization of the British and Canadian troops took place at Halifax, N. S., July 1. There was a sham attack on the city by the sailors and marines of the fleet.

The most important feature of the Peace conference's deliberations this week was the unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference, to be called hereafter. The vote was a tribute to the diplomacy of the American delegates, who brought the question before the conference.

President McKinley has directed that Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler's request for service in the Philippines be granted. Orders have been issued directing Gen. Wheeler to report to Gen. Otis at Manila for service. It is not yet determined what service he will be assigned to, this selection being left to Gen. Otis.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House July 4, and for the first time in 100 years a president was absent and a vice-president had to preside, he being Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York. The various annual reports were read. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Nathaniel Greene, Newport; vice-president, Asa Bird Gardiner, New York; secretary, George W. Olney, New York; assistant secretary, Thomas Arnold Pierce, East Greenwich; treasurer, William Dehon King, Manomet, Mass.; assistant treasurer, William Blodget, Boston. Gen. James M. Varnum of New York, was elected a delegate to the general meeting of the order.

An opportunity was found this week by the President to forcibly impress upon numerous visiting Congressional delegations calling in behalf of candidates for appointments in the Volunteer Army, his heartfelt appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by the Volunteer troops in the past year. It was unnecessary, the President informed his visitors, to speak of what had been accomplished by the Regulars under most trying conditions, for their services were so well known to the country at large that additional commendation was scarcely to be expected. No one in the country, said the President, could have a higher appreciation than he of the patriotic self-sacrifice and exceptional service rendered by the State troops and Regulars in the Philippine campaign. "I should," he said, "like to have the opportunity and thank every individual member of the Volunteer forces for remaining in the Philippines and assisting the work there beyond the time required of them by the term of their enlistment."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. R. C.—In addition to answer in number of June 24 as to retired officers, the Act approved March 2, 1899, provides that in time of war retired officers of the Army may, in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty, other than in the command of troops, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

G. McC.—I was discharged March 25, 1892, under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, my pay then being \$16 a month. I re-enlisted June 18, 1892. Was I entitled to \$16 a month on re-enlistment. Answer.—No. At that time a man had to re-enlist within 90 days to draw pay for continuous service.

C. K.—You are entitled when discharged to the two months' extra pay and to your discharge under G. O. 40 when you desire it.

C. E. H.—Go to the Recruiting Office at San Francisco, state your case, and he will tell you whether you can be re-enlisted or not. The disability you mention may be disappearing.

BOWER.—Write to Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, San Francisco, Cal., and doubtless you will receive full information on the subjects mentioned in your letter. More than one organization has been formed since the recent war.

W. L. E.—Officers of the Marine Hospital Service are entitled to retirement at the end of 30 years' service, on three-fourths pay.

J. WUNDER, of Sandusky, Ohio, desires to procure a photograph of Co. D, 6th U. S. Inf., taken during the past year.

M. R.—The President of the United States has an undoubted right to call out the militia in his judgment it is necessary. This matter has been fully treated in the Army and Navy Journal several times, and if you consult the indexes of our volumes during the past few years you will find the articles in question. For disobedience to a call made by a Governor for the militia, in pursuance of orders of the President a citizen is liable to be tried by Court Martial, organized under the laws of the United States. See also Sections 1642 to 1648, Revised Statutes, as to the President's authority over the militia. The President has the power to order regular troops to suppress riot if, in his judgment, the State force is incapable of doing so, as was the case in Chicago not long since, and, although National Guard troops had been promptly ordered out by the Governor, the President did not consider the matter of restoring law and order was being carried out as it should have been, and U. S. troops were ordered on the scene, and without the request of the Governor.

F. M. asks: (1) For a list of the ranks of commissioned officers in the U. S. Navy, with corresponding ranks in the British Navy. (2) Will officers in the Medical, Pay and Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy be addressed in the future like line officers? (3) If there any handbook of technical terms used in the Navy? (4) Admiral, Rear Admiral, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, Lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign. They correspond to similar ranks held in the British Navy. (2) Engineer Officers will, but not Pay and Medical Officers. The latter will be addressed as heretofore. The engineers and line are now merged. (3) There are a number of works such as you desire. Hamerly's "Naval Encyclopedia" is one.

DEWEY KICKED BY A PONY?

This story about Adml. Dewey comes from Manila: Adml. Dewey and Gen. Otis, accompanied by a party of women, steamed up the Pasig River to pay an official visit to Gen. King. Landing, the party sauntered towards Gen. King's headquarters. Tied to a hitching post was a Filipino pony. As the party passed to the rear the pony launched out both his hind feet at one of the women of the party.

Quick as was the pony, Adml. Dewey was quicker, for like a flash he sprang with his back to the horse between the hoofs and the threatened woman. The Admiral received the full force of the flying hoofs and he carries their marks.

As the party disappeared from view in the building a rush was made for the pony by the soldiers, and the offending shoes were wrenched off and carried away proudly by their possessors, who believed they had souvenirs worth boasting of.

GEN. OTIS MAKES NO MISTAKES.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, who was with the 8th Army Corps at Manila, in an interview on the Philippine situation last week, said:

"These facts should be borne in mind: First, with the present small force now available in Luzon, the enemy have been defeated in every engagement; second, no serious mistakes have been made by Maj. Gen. Otis, either military or civil. He has shown himself to be a commander with a strong grasp on the situation. He has ability, experience, skill, integrity and a marvelous capacity for work. With 50,000 troops all told, say 30,000 for the fighting columns and 20,000 for garrison duty, Gen. Otis can suppress the revolt before the next rainy season, restore peace, establish order, protect all well-meaning natives of Luzon in their rights of person and property, and establish and maintain a simple, economical, just and effective government over the islands.

"In their present state I do not believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government. If the restraint and control of this Government were withdrawn from them now, I believe they would be at each other's throats in a very short time and make a farce of self-government. The conclusion from this premise, therefore, is that it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a considerable force in the islands for an indefinite period."

EL PASO, TEXAS.

The military band of Chihuahua, Mexico, passed through El Paso yesterday on its way home from the Rough Riders' Reunion at Las Vegas, N. M.

Mr. Morrison, grandfather of Lieut. Ross L. Bush, died at his home in Peoria, Ill., week before last in his 87th year. Mrs. Bush, who has been quite ill for several weeks, has now almost recovered.

Col. and Mrs. David Van Valkah, U. S. A., retired, are on their way home from Manila. He will stop here for a short time, as this was the Colonel's last station before going to Manila, and his household effects are still at this place.

LOST HIS NERVE EARLY.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

Roscoe Richardson, of Circleville, Kan., enlisted in the Regular Army yesterday, was examined, and deserted within thirty minutes. Last week Richardson got the war fever badly. He got up a crowd of young men at Circleville to come here and enlist in the Regular Army. There were six in the crowd. They arrived yesterday and went direct to the recruiting station. Richardson was the chief spokesman. He was examined first and accepted. He then signed the rolls. While the other members of his crowd were being examined he had an attack of back ache. He was not nearly so anxious to go to war as he thought last week. He watched his opportunity and slipped out of the hall while the recruiting officers were not watching and escaped. The War Department is looking for him.

POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY.

Uncle Jedediah—I'm in favor of arbitration as a means of settling these here international disputes, but yet I realize that there might be some cases where our National honor would demand the tribunal of war.

Uncle Heskiah—What a kind of a case might such be?

Uncle Jedediah—Cases where the arbitrators decided for the other side.—Judge.

The origin of the word ghetto has been under discussion in German papers lately. The most approved version is that which traces it to the Venetian custom of compelling Jews to live in the neighborhood of the gheta, or gun foundry.

TROPHIES OF THE CHASE.

"What are those queer-looking trophies the Filipinos wear around their necks?" asked the raw recruit. "Them's medals for the century runs they've made during the war," replied the Kansas Volunteer.—Philadelphia North American.

M. Ostergren, a New York inventor, who is devoting much attention to liquid air, declares that the limit of speed for vessels driven by steam has been nearly reached, but that he expects to see vessels driven in other ways built before many years to make sixty miles an hour, and that he hopes to take up that problem himself before long. Future progress, he says, lies in the use of liquid fuels. If gasoline were burned under a boiler it would give double the steam-making result, pound for pound, that coal does, but that would only be a step in the right direction. He would do away with steam engines and steam boilers altogether, and in their place use vapor engines burning liquid fuel.

Some autograph fiend has cut from the official register of officers visiting the War Department the names of those who were famous in the Spanish War, including those of Gen. Shafter, Greene, Wood, Fitzhugh Lee, Wade, Merritt, Butler. It frequently happened that the signatures of general officers were written in the book by their aids; therefore some of the signatures abstracted are not the real autographs of the men.

The French Ambassador returned to Washington this week from his trip to New England and at once called on the Secretary of State to express his gratitude for the beautiful loving cup which was presented to him last week as the gift of the nation for his services in the peace negotiations with Spain.

"Notes on Naval Progress" for April, 1899, is made up of a translation of an article in the March number of the "Marine-Rundschau" of Berlin, by Naval Constructor Süssenguth of the German Navy, giving a comparison of the principal navies of the world in 1898. There are some errors regarding our Navy which are corrected in footnotes by the Officer of Naval Intelligence.

THE GLORIOUS SAPPHIRE COUNTRY.

Along the sunny southern slopes and table land of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Western North Carolina, at an average altitude of 3,000 feet, is a country full of delightful surprises to the tourist, sportsman and health seeker. No State or region in the Union contains so many clear, cold and wonderful picturesque streams, so many grand waterfalls, such wide sweeping mountain views and such beautiful lakes. All who visit these lakes are impressed with the wonderful beauty and greatly varied character of the scenery. Recently a new and elegant hotel has been completed, and in connection a large number of cottages, which is known as the Sapphire Inn and Cottages. The accommodations are satisfactory. The grounds are spacious and well kept. There is an excellent livery in connection with the house, and a number of pleasure boats have been placed on Sapphire Lake. The fishing is unsurpassed. The Sapphire country is destined to be the most popular health resort in America. To forester, botanist and geologist, this country is a veritable storehouse of wonders. In the spring and summer hundreds of bright colored flowers light up the old woods; here rhododendrons grow to a height of thirty feet; the air is fragrant with perfume. The globe offers no greater natural sanitarium than here, where every breath, charged with ozone, develops pounds of energy, and where all the conditions for perfect health exist in the highest degree. On the very hottest day in the summer the thermometer has never registered 87 degrees, while a record of the temperature kept for the past four years show it to be an average of 69 degrees for the entire summer. Visitors from the North and East can reach Sapphire via Washington and the Southern Railway & Stage Line. For full particulars call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.



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A WARNING TO AMOROUS SUBALTERNES.

Let all amorous subalterns take warning by the misadventure which befell a young Russian Lieutenant, who loved not wisely but too well. She was the daughter of a dyer, and was not insensible to the assiduous court which the young officer paid her. But the father proposed for a son-in-law one of his own class, forbade his daughter having anything to do with the young man, and warned him off the premises. But the brave and passionate soldier took no heed of prohibition, though had he been aware of the rod the dyer had in pickle for him he might have hesitated. The gay young militaire came, then, to the rendezvous with his fair, when the dyer, who was lying in ambush, rushed on him, seized him by the shoulders, and pitched him headlong into a dyeing vat. The wretched fellow got out as best he could, but covered from head to foot in a coating of deepest crimson. He ran to a well to wash, but the lac was sound, and declined to part. The Lieutenant went home, spent hours in soaping himself, brushing himself, and getting himself scrubbed by his orderly. But all to no purpose. The carmine did not pale. In despair he swallowed his pride and took counsel of the author of this condition. "I can advise no remedy," said the dyer, "that lac was invented by me, and I flatter myself, is immovable." He then went to the chemists, who, under the application of certain drugs, caused their patient to undergo various metamorphoses, not, however, of an altogether satisfactory character. Although the officer has not recovered his original color, yet he is progressing. He has already passed from crimson to violet, and from violet to green. So, like the Statue of Liebig, it is hoped, after ringing the changes of the rainbow, he will revert to his natural complexion. This will be a happy thing for him, as far as it goes, but we are afraid it will not go far enough. For with that fickleness and ingratitude which characterize the fair sex, his well-beloved, far from sympathizing with her lover in his misfortune,

can only see the ridiculous side of the position. His comrades, too, have dubbed him the chameleon. And, finally, the young lady has informed her father that she has neither the desire nor the courage to marry so changeable a person!—Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.

A LAUGH-PROVOKING BATTLE FLAG.

The Kansas City "Journal" reports that when the 20th Regiment left Topeka it was presented with a beautiful silk flag of the regimental colors. This flag is said to be a sight to behold at the present time—ragged and dirty and riven with bullets. On the end of the flagstaff is a bronze eagle. In a battle this eagle was struck with a Mauser bullet in such a fashion that the old bird is cocked over to one side in a tipsy but belligerent sort of an attitude, which makes everybody laugh.

Capt. J. J. Meyler, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., gave to the "Union" of San Diego, Cal., a long statement of the improvements going on at that harbor. The fourth emplacement for a 10-inch battery is being finished up, and concrete work for the 15-pounder rapid-fire battery is going on satisfactorily. Work has begun on estimates for a 6-inch battery of two guns. Bids will soon be asked for the extension of the jetty. There will be a battery of sixteen 12-inch mortars on Point Loma about opposite Ballast Point, and sixteen 12-inch mortars on the Coronado sandspit one and one-quarter miles south of Hotel del Coronado. A battery of rapid-fire guns is also to be placed about three-quarters of a mile south of the 10-inch batteries. Right on the end of Point Loma, at an elevation of 300 feet, will be a battery of two 10-inch rifles which will swing around in a half-circle from the ocean into the bay. In addition, there will be five other small rapid-fire batteries, to be located on North Island opposite Zunianga shoal and in the vicinity of the mortar battery on Coronado sandspit. The whole project of defence will involve an expense of about \$750,000.

At the reunion of the Rough Riders held at Las Vegas, N. M., last week, a gold medal of honor was presented to Col. Roosevelt in behalf of the people of the territory. There was much speech-making and one not entirely au courant with the history of San Juan might have considered that battle as entirely a Volunteer victory.

Some labor organizations in New York have recently passed resolutions denouncing Gen. Merriam for his action in the Coeur d'Alene strike riots. As the Department and the law-abiding citizens of Idaho have found only ground for commendation in the General's firm attitude at the time, this long-distance defence of the rioters will probably have little effect either in disturbing Gen. Merriam's repose or in placing the Army in a wrong light.

The interminable fishery disputes in Newfoundland waters have been causing some activity among the English warships up there. A boat's crew from a French warship took out of the water nets belonging to an English subject. Thereupon a boat's crew from H. M. S. Alert replaced them. The French protested, but went no further. A French fishing vessel was chased last week by the British warship Columbine for hauling bait in Fortune Bay.

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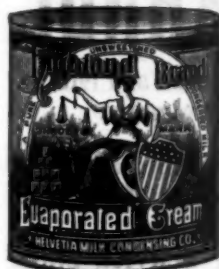
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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 4, 1899. (Extract)

To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all light artillery exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

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BORN.

GETTY.—At Washington, D. C., July 3, to the wife of Capt. E. N. Getty, 1st Inf., a daughter.
STEVENS.—At Washington, D. C., June 25, 1899, to the wife of Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., a daughter.

MARRIED.

AMES-KELTON.—At Washington, D. C., June 28, 1899, Margaretta Natalie, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., to Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.

AYRAULT-WOOD.—At Flushing, N. Y., June 29, 1899, Mr. Arthur Delancey Ayrault to Miss E. E. Wood, daughter of Mr. J. Wardwell Wood and sister of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N.

BLACK-FOWLER.—At Baltimore, Md., June 24, 1899, A. A. Surg. William Henry Black, U. S. A., to Georgia Steele, daughter of Mr. Oscar A. Fowler, of Baltimore.

KNAUFF-MUNSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., June 22, 1899, A. Surg. M. K. Knauff, U. S. A., to Anna Lillian Munson.

SHEPPARD-SMILEY.—At Bridgeton, N. J., June 28, 1899, Mrs. Martha Johnson Smiley, and sister of Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf.

SOULE-WORDEN.—At Alameda, Cal., June 21, 1899, Professor Frank Soule, University of California, formerly Lieutenant Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to Adelaide Worden.

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DIED.

BULLARD.—At Short Hills, N. J., July 2, 1899, Maj. John Lincoln Bullard, Commissary of Subsistence during the Civil War from November, 1862, to December, 1865.

CLENDENIN.—At Santiago de Cuba, July 5, 1899, of yellow fever, Maj. Paul Clendenin, Surg., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), son of the late Gen. David Ramsay Clendenin, U. S. A.

DAVENPORT.—On Saturday, July 1, 1899, at her residence 1729 G street N. W., Washington, D. C., Jeannie Brent Graham, widow of Capt. Henry K. Davenport, U. S. N., and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Richard G. Davenport, U. S. N.

ECKERT.—At Reading, Pa., July 5, 1899, George Brown Eckert, formerly Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Infantry.

HILLCOAT.—July 3, Mollie Ord Hillcoat, at Boerne, Tex., fifth daughter of Gen. E. O. C. Ord and his wife, Mary Mercer Thompson.

MICHEL.—At Brownsville, Texas, June 22, 1899, Mr. J. A. Michel, father of Mrs. H. B. Moon, wife of Capt. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf.

PLATT.—At Lake Forest, Ill., June 27, 1899, Mrs. Harriet T. Platt, widow of the late Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. A.

SPURGIN.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., June 21, 1899, Allen Lyster, wife of Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st U. S. Inf., and daughter of the late Col. William J. Lyster, U. S. A., retired.

WALLACE.—At New York City, on Thursday, July 6, 1899, Susan H., widow of Col. George W. Wallace, U. S. A., and mother of Maj. W. W. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav.

WRIGHT.—At 1203 N street, Washington, D. C., Sunday, July 2, 1899, Brevet Maj. Gen. Horatio Gouverneur Wright, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.

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Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1899.—Sealed proposals for construction of Timber and Concrete Pier and Timber Crib Jetty at Erie Harbor, Pa., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1899, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Maj., Engrs.

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Come, shake yourself! There's trouble down ahead!
With a lot o' Texas rum they're a-makin' matters hum!
She's a'tootin' 'Boots and Saddles!' Out o' bed!
They're a-yellin' like the devil down the cañon!
A han'some lot of able-bodied Utes—
An' the orders is to rip 'em,
An' to slash 'em, an' to nip 'em,
So jump along an' tumble in your boots!"

Oh! the ride was wild an' darin' down the bottom!
Just sixty men, where ten troops should have been.
Not a tremble, not a quiver, as they dashed along the river
At the howlin' horde of undiluted sin!
Like a teamster's whip the guidons were a-snappin'!
My God! the Indians numbered ten to one.
Through the blindin' rifle flame
They kept ridin' just the same,
With "Old Glory" in the van a-leadin' on.

Like a catapult they hit 'em in the middle!
While the "trader's" powder tore its dirty way,
An' the flaming sheets o' hell scorched their tunics as they fell,
An' their yellow plumes were crimson from the fray.
But the orders was to give 'em a "chastisin'."
With sixty men, where ten troops should 'ave been.
But they done it just the same!
And they never thought to blame,
With the forty dead and dyin' carried in.

"Here's to you, cussin' fightin' Trooper Jackson!
Here's to you for the glory that you won!
'Twas a slashin', dashin' ride when you crossed the Great Divide,
But you done it as I like to see it done.
Your photograph's a-hangin' in the barrack,
An' your sabre ornaments the Colonel's hall.
When your bugle sounded 'taps,'
Then you won your shoulder straps,
An' you'll wear 'em at the final grand 'recall.'"
—Harper's Magazine.

Governor Roosevelt, who returned to New York June 29, in an interview, declared he was for the renomination of President McKinley in 1900, it being the duty of the country to stand by the President's efforts to sustain the honor of the country.



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H. C. Ruppenthal, of Kansas, serving in the Philippines, writes home thus: "It's all bosh that a white man cannot stand the climate here. I wear no coat or shirt, but go about in the hottest sun nude to the waist, and enjoy the best of health. I am getting to love this country more every day, and it is not unlikely that I will settle here when Uncle Sam has taken full charge of the islands, as I hope will be done. This country is certainly an earthly paradise, and if properly worked would easily support five or six times the present population."

A resident of Reading, Pa., is reported by the press to have received from his son, now in Manila with the 12th United States Infantry, a letter containing the following passage: "Some of our soldiers have been placed upon the records as traitors and dishonorably discharged." A number of them have gone over to the Fili-

pinos, and have already fought against us. They have been made officers in the Filipino ranks, and from prisoners taken we learn that these traitors tell the Filipinos that if they are captured by the Americans they will be put to death at once."

Overheard in the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week: Anti-Expansionist—"I tell you Aguinaldo is the coming leader." Officer—"From the way Otis keeps him moving, I'd call him the going leader. He'll soon be gone entirely, too."

Says "The Boston Transcript": "Talk about your societies with long names! Can any of them beat the Massachusetts Naval Brigade Veteran Association of the Spanish War? Why, the name of the M. N. B. V. A. O. T. S. W. is very nearly as long as the war itself."

NAPOLEON AND THE MAYOR.

(From Blackwood.)

On the Emperor's arrival, Mr. Mayor was sought to compliment his sovereign in a speech worthy of Maratons. He was discovered, like Cincinnatus, at the plow tail. He ran home to put on his best coat with the sash—badge of his dignity—and arrived in the presence just in time to anticipate the Emperor's departure. In vain he tried to utter a word, and again in vain; bowing and scraping, he stood fascinated by Bonaparte's scrutinizing black eyes—an unhappy squirrel in the gaze of the rattlesnake.

Close behind the trembling Mayor stood an old shoemaker, in figure a true Don Quixote, clad in his working dress. "Why don't you speak, you fool?" he muttered from time to time to his leader. At last his patience gave way; he pushed the Mayor aside, advanced, with his left hand removed his greasy cotton nightcap, with his right lifted the horn spectacles from his nose, made his bow, and delivered the oration: "Emperor, you are on your way to thrash the Prussian rogues once more. I hope soon to see you return crowned with glory, and I have nothing more to say, but that Caesar and Alexander were Jeans-f—s in comparison with you."

The Emperor laughed and inquired of the old man whether he had any sons. "Yes, four were in the Army—two of these in the Guards." Their names were taken down, and the honest shoemaker soon saw them raised to the rank of officers, and found himself provided with a comfortable pension.

"The London World" the other day remarked: "Though lies sent Dreyfus to his fate, it's Stax will bring him back." This sort of witticism can be bought in New York at the rate of 50 cents a dozen, but it made the Londoners lie on their backs and howl with delight. —New York Tribune.

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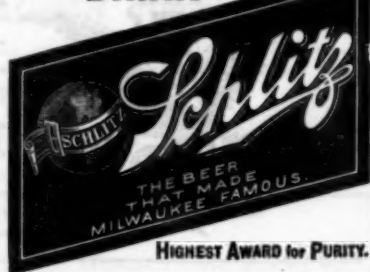
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